

Volume

1

In Short

Beloved Sunnahs of The Prophet

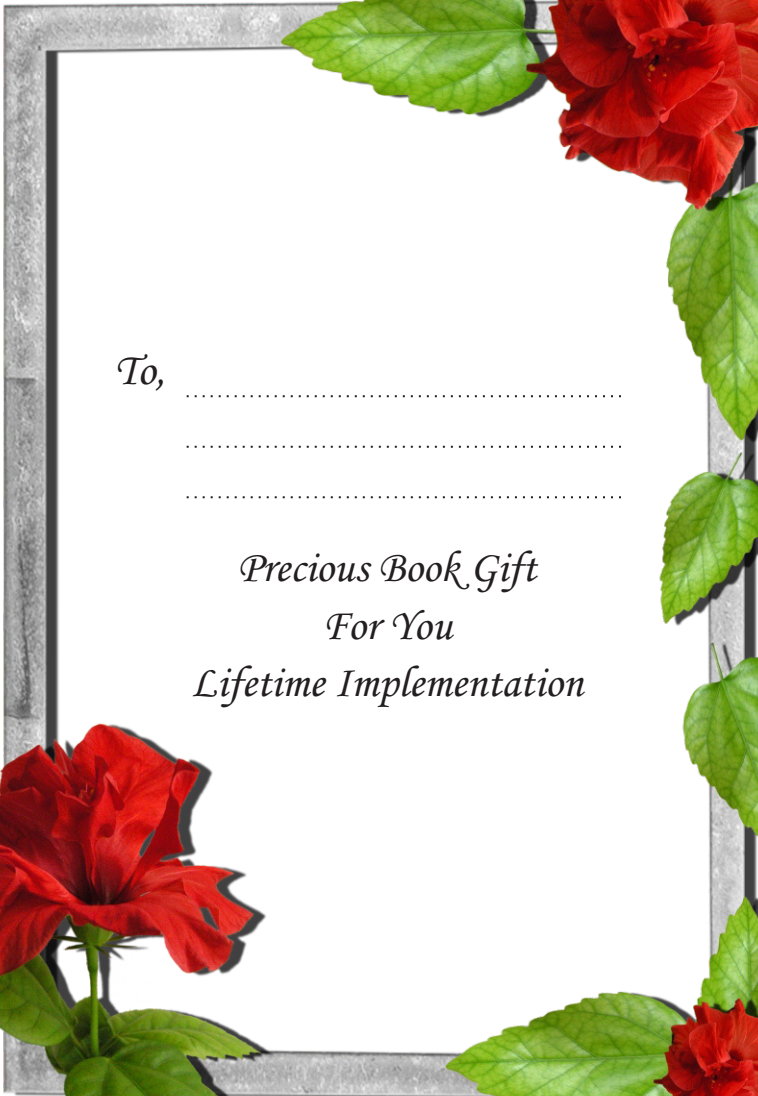
صلى الله
وسلم

That is Sunnahs from Mother's lap to Grave

Compiled by

Hazrat Maulana **Mufti Muhammad Ikramuddin** Sahab Paturdavi

Ustad Darul Uloom Ashrafiyah, Rander, Surat



To,

.....
.....
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*Precious Book Gift
For You
Lifetime Implementation*



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Beloved Sunnahs of The Prophet ﷺ

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لَقَدْ كَانَ لَكُمْ فِي رَسُولِ اللَّهِ أُسْوَةٌ حَسَنَةٌ (القرآن)
مَنْ تَمَسَّكَ بِسُنَّتِي عِنْدَ فُسَادِ أُمَّتِي فَلَهُ أَجْرُ مِائَةِ شَهِيدٍ (الحديث)

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Name of compiler :

Mufti Muhammad Ikramuddin Sahab

Paturdavi Then Randeri.

Ustad of Hadith at Darul Uloom Ashrafiyah Rander,
Surat (Gujarat) India.

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Mufti Muhammad Ikramuddin Sahab Paturdavi Surat.

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Maulana Mahboob Kala (Godhra) - 09824 71 6655

Ikram Yaqub Mafat (Godhra) - 09574 22 9191

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Dedication

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ اللَّهُمَّ يَا مُفْتِاحَ الْاَبْوَابِ يَا فَتَّاحُ افْتَحْ لَنَا اَبْوَابَ الْخَيْرِ وَالْعَنَايَاتِ

The servant dedicate his despises endeavor to
Habib e Kibria Muhammad e Mustafa Ahmad e
Mujtaba Khatam un Nabiyyin Syed ul Mursalin Shafi'
ul Muznibin The Prophet Muhammad ﷺ

Every love and devotion in the court of The Prophet

ﷺ

اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَعَلَى آلِ مُحَمَّدٍ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَبَارِكْ وَسَلِّمْ بِعَدَدِ كُلِّ ذَرَّةٍ

May Allah Almighty accept this despises
endeavor in The Great court of the Prophet ﷺ .

Aameen

Hopeful

MuhammadIkramuddin



صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ

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Epilogue from My Teacher

**Hazrat Aqdas Mufti Ahmad Khanpuri
Sahab (D.B)**

**Caliph of Hazrat Aqdas Mufti Mahmood Hasan
Sahab Gangohi (R.H)**

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ ○

Dear and respected Hazrat Maulana Mufti Muhammad Ikramuddin Sahab Paturdavi Then Randeri, Teacher of Hadith at Darul Uloom Ashrafiyah Rander, Surat (Gujarat) India. Authorised Caliph of Hazrat Aqdas Maulana Mufti Mahmood Hasan Sahab Gangohi (R.A) had compiled and published a collection of the beloved Sunnahs of the Holy Prophet ﷺ from all walks of life about three years ago today. In a short span of time, two editions of it have come to an end. People took this book in their hand to hand and read it with enthusiasm. And the spirit of following the Sunnahs was awakened in them, This is a sign of the sincerity and good intentions of the author of the book and his blessed endeavor. Many madrassas and schools (makatib) officials decided to take this in curriculum

after seeing this book, So that the students can memorize and save the Sunnahs from their childhood And get practiced to it, Because it is necessary for a book to be included in the syllabus. That it is short and concise, At the time of compilation of the book, the author did not think that the responsible people would even think about including this book in the syllabus, But now that Allah Almighty, has created opportunities and possibilities for him by His grace and generosity, it has become necessary that the conditions required for the admission to the syllabus they should also be fulfilled, Therefore, the author himself prepared a summary of this book in such a way that In case of including to the curriculum, it should be easy for teachers and educators to get it, May Allah Almighty grant acceptance and popularity to this summary like the original book and make it a charity (sadda e jariyah) for the author of the book.

Aameen.

By, Ahmad khanpuri
26 Rabi ul Aakhar H/1428

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ ○

Foreword

اَلْحَمْدُ لِلّٰهِ اَوَّلًا وَاٰخِرًا وَالصَّلٰوةُ وَالسَّلَامُ عَلٰى رَسُوْلِهِ مُحَمَّدٍ وَاٰلِهِ وَاَصْحَابِهِ اَجْمَعِيْنَ۔ اَمَّا بَعْدُ

Some time ago, (Rasoolullah ﷺ ki pyaari sunnatein) “The Beloved Sunnahs of the Prophet ﷺ” and its three volumes and “Obligations and Liabilities of Islam” (Islam ke Faraaiz-o-Waajibat) were published in a total of four volumes and became very popular and the ummah is benefiting tremendously from these books.

After the publication of these books, some of the scholars of madrassas and schools (makatib) of thought requested that these books should be summarised. In order to make it easier for the students of Makatib-e-Quraniyah and our tablighi brothers and thus for the students of madrassas and to memorize the children and women in their houses. So that these books can be included in the syllabus About two years ago, the teacher of the servant (compiler) Hazrat Aqdas Mufti Ahmad Khanpuri Sahib had mentioned this So Hazrat

endorsed and said that these books must be summarised to make it easier for students of madrassa, schools (makatib) and for our tablighi brothers to memorize it. Only the Sunnahs and the Obligations and Liabilities should be separated and the preamble should be removed. Therefore, this was done and it was named as “Mukhtasar Rasoolullah ﷺ ki sunnatein” (In Short The Beloved Sunnahs of Rasoolullah ﷺ) There are four hundred and fifty (450) Sunnahs in the first installment (volume I) And in the second installment (volume II) four hundred and fifty one (451) Sunnahs have been collected and there is one installment (volume) of Obligations (Faraaiz) of one hundred and ninety seven (197) are there and there is an installment of Liabilities (wajibaat) in which there are two hundred and fifty seven (257) Liabilities, It should be divided into two year curriculum. In this way, for those who are in the first year, Mukhtasar Rasoolullah ﷺ ki sunnatein is the first installment and the Obligations of Islam are completed and for those who are in the second year, Mukhtasar Rasoolullah ﷺ ki sunnatein installment (volume II) and the Liabilities of Islam are fulfilled, People of Madrassas and Makatib have included both books in their syllabus, Other madrassas and schools (makatibs) are requested to include these four installments (volumes) in their syllabus to teach the Obligations, Liabilities and Sunan e Islam to children in a strong and practical way. These books of Obligations, Liabilities and Sunan are not only the syllabus for the students of madrassas and makatibs Rather, it is the

curriculum of every believing Muslim. Therefore, these books should be taught at any fix time in every Muslim's house, So that every Muslim knows his Obligations and Liabilities (wajibbaat) and Sunan-e-Rasool ﷺ and necessary and important things and become a source of Allah's mercy. May Allah Almighty grant us and the entire Ummah the ability to knows all the rules of Islam, Obligations and Liabilities, Sunnahs, Mustahabbat, Makroohaat, Halaals (lawful) and Haraams (forbiddens) and Suspects, and to carry out our duties and to avoid and abstain from prohibitions.

Aameen.

MuhammadIkramuddin

May Allah forgive him and his parents.

Ustad of Darul Uloom Ashrafiyah Rander, Surat.

21 Rabi-ul-Awwal Hijri/1432.

25 February, 2011.

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

CHAPTER - 1

The Sunnahs After The Birth (The Infants)

(1) It is Sunnah to say Adhan and Iqamah in the ear of a newborn (baby). When a child is born, It is Sunnah to bath and wash him/her and give Adhan in the ear. When Hazrat Hasan bin Ali (R.A) was born, The Holy Prophet ﷺ called Adhan in his ear. It is narrated from Hazrat Umar bin Abdul Aziz that Adhan should be recited in the right ear of the child and Iqamah should be recited in the left ear.

(2) It is Sunnah to choose a good name for a child. Such as : Abdullah, Abdul Rahman.

Advantage (1) : Saying Adhan in the right ear and Iqamah in the left ear will not bother Umm us-Sibyaan (disease).

Advantage (2) : Umm us-Sibyaan is a disease that causes children to lose consciousness.

(3) It is Sunnah to perform “Tahneek” (rubbing palates) with Dates (khajur) and to pray for blessings.

Tahneek (rubbing palates) : Chew a date (Khajur) and rub his palate with that chewed date, If dates are not available on time, then the Sunnah of Tahneek will be fulfilled with something sweet.

(4) It is Sunnah to do Aqeeqah.

Aqeeqah : Slaughtering two goats on behalf of a boy and one goat on behalf of a girl.

(5) It is Sunnah that on behalf of a child to slaughter an animal on the seventh day with the intention of aqeeqah. If he could not slaughter on the seventh day, then if he made the intention of the seventh day, he would still get the reward of Sunnah.

(6) It is Sunnah to perform aqeeqah on behalf of your children. The Holy Prophet Muhammad ﷺ said : “so shed blood for him, and remove the harm from him.”

(7) If his father had not performed aqeeqah till he reached puberty, it is Sunnah to do his own Aqeeqah after he has reached the age of puberty. With puberty, Aqeeqah is absolved from his/her father.

(8) Shaving the baby’s hair on the seventh day of birth is Sunnah.

(9) It is Sunnah to give (charity of) silver equal to the weight of hair after shaving.

(10) Children's Sunnah, when it is evening, stop the children at that time, that is, do not let the children go out, because It is in the authentic narration that at that time the devils spread on the earth.

(11) One of the Sunnah of the children is to greet (Do salaam) the children. Because it is in the narration of Sahihain (Bukhari and Muslim) that if The Prophet ﷺ passed by the children, he would greet (Did salaam) the children.

(12) Sunnah about children's names.

It is Sunnah to name your sons Abdullah and Abdul Rahman, because The Prophet Muhammad ﷺ said that Abdullah and Abdul Rahman are among the most beloved names in the sight of Allah.

(13) Sunnah about a child : When a child reaches the age of seven, It is Sunnah to command him about prayers (salaat) and other religious matters.

(14) Sunnah about a child : When he is ten years old, when a child is ten years old, it is Sunnah to beat him to perform salaah. That is, if he does not offer prayers, then beat him and ask to perform salaah.

(15) Circumcision of male children is Sunnah.

(16) Sunnah about the first education to a child, when a child starts speaking, first teach a child "La ilaha illallah". (Rasoolullah ﷺ ki pyaari sunnatein : 63)

CHAPTER - 2

The Sunnahs of Marriage

The Holy Prophet Muhammad ﷺ said to the young men:

يَا مَعْشَرَ الشَّبَابِ مَنِ اسْتَطَاعَ مِنْكُمُ الْبَاءَةَ فَلْيَتَزَوَّجْ

Trans : O group of young men! whoever among you can afford should get married.

(1) It is Sunnah to get married.

It is a definite Sunnah to get married in moderation. The state of “moderation” means that sexual arousal does not prevail but can have the power of intimacy and intercourse with the wife, Also be able to pay dower, residence and household expenditure.

(2) A good (Masnoon) marriage is one that is simple, without much customary and disputes over dowry etc.

(3) It is Masnoon for both the boy or the girl to be engaged before marriage, that is, to send the message of marriage.

(4) Getting married on Friday is preferred and Masnoon, it is the cause of blessing and goodness.

(5) It is Sunnah to announce the marriage so that the people may be informed of the marriage.

(6) It is sunnah to lay down or distribute the dates or dry dates after marriage (nikaah) .

Advantage : If the marriage is taking place in a mosque and the mosque is desecrated due to the noise in the laying of the dates, then the Sunnah is also performed by distributing it.

(7) It is Sunnah to fix the dower as much as possible.

(8) On the first night of marriage, when you are alone with your wife, it is Sunnah to recite this du'a by holding the hair above the forehead of the wife.

Dua :

اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي أَسْأَلُكَ مِنْ خَيْرِهَا وَخَيْرِ مَا جَبَلْتَهَا عَلَيْهِ
وَأَعُوذُ بِكَ مِنْ شَرِّهَا وَشَرِّ مَا جَبَلْتَهَا عَلَيْهِ

(It is narrated from Nasaai, Ibn Majah in Hisn e Haseen)

(9) When he intends to have intercourse with his wife, it is Sunnah to recite this dua, otherwise the devil becomes a partner in the intercourse.

Dua :

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ اللَّهُمَّ جَنِّبْنَا الشَّيْطَانَ وَجَنِّبِ الشَّيْطَانَ مَا رَزَقْتَنَا

Trans : I start this work in the name of Allah, O Allah! Save us from the devil and protect the offspring (child) from devil which you gives us. By reciting this prayer, the devil will never be able to harm the offspring(child).

(10) It is Sunnah to do walimah (lunch/dinner).

Walimah : It is Sunnah to feed your loved one's, friends, relatives and the poor after the wedding night.

(11) It is Sunnah for women to use henna (Mehndi).

(12) It is Sunnah to get married in a mosque.

(13) Getting married in the month of Shawwal is Sunnah and a cause of blessing.

•Hazrat Ayesha (R.A) was married in the month of Shawwal.

(14) It is Masnoon (Good) to get married immediately after puberty.

(15) It is Masnoon (Good) to send an engagement message before marriage.

(16) It is Masnoon (Good) for a man to find a righteous and virtuous girl, just as it is Masnoon (Good) for an adult girl or a girl's guardian to choose a virtuous, righteous and pious boy.

(17) It is Masnoon to marry a widow.

(18) It is Masnoon (Good) to give some Gift to the bride on the first night.

Advantage : This gift is in addition to the dower, The dower is the right of the woman and the dower is abjuratory/ obligatory.

(19) It is Masnoon to take permission from a girl to get her married before marriage.

(20) It is Masnoon for the nikah teacher (Qaazi) to sit in front of the boy (bridegroom) and recite the khutbah.

(21) It is Sunnah to see the girl, whom you intend to marry before marriage.

(22) It is also Sunnah for an adult woman to present/ offer herself to a righteous man.

(23) It is also Masnoon for a guardian to present/offer his daughter or sister to a righteous man.

(24) It is Sunnah to marry a woman who give more children and loves her husband.

(25) It is Masnoon to recite the marriage sermon (khutbah) of the girl's guardian.

Advantage : If any of the girl's guardian could not deliver the sermon (khutbah), then it is better if a righteous man or a religious scholar.

(26) It is Masnoon to recite the following sermon (khutbah) :

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ وَنَسْتَغْفِرُهُ وَنَسْتَغْفِرُكَ، وَنُؤْمِنُ بِهِ وَنَتَوَكَّلُ عَلَيْهِ، وَنَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنْ شُرُورِ أَنْفُسِنَا
وَمِنْ سَيِّئَاتِ أَعْمَالِنَا، مَنْ يَهْدِهِ اللَّهُ فَلَا مُضِلَّ لَهُ وَمَنْ يَضِلَّ لَهُ فَلَا هَادِيَ لَهُ، وَنَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا
اللَّهُ وَحْدَهُ لَا شَرِيكَ لَهُ، وَنَشْهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا عَبْدُهُ وَرَسُولُهُ- يَا أَيُّهَا النَّاسُ اتَّقُوا رَبَّكُمُ الَّذِي
خَلَقَكُمْ مِنْ نَفْسٍ وَاحِدَةٍ وَخَلَقَ مِنْهَا زَوْجَهَا وَبَثَّ مِنْهُمَا رِجَالًا كَثِيرًا وَنِسَاءً وَاتَّقُوا اللَّهَ الَّذِي
تَسَاءَلُونَ بِهِ وَالْأَرْحَامَ إِنَّ اللَّهَ كَانَ عَلَيْكُمْ رَقِيبًا- يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا اتَّقُوا اللَّهَ حَقَّ تَقَاتِهِ وَلَا
تَمُوتُوا إِلَّا وَأَنْتُمْ مُسْلِمُونَ- يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا اتَّقُوا اللَّهَ وَقُولُوا قَوْلًا سَدِيدًا- يُصْلِحْ لَكُمْ
أَعْمَالَكُمْ وَيَغْفِرْ لَكُمْ ذُنُوبَكُمْ وَمَنْ يُطِيعِ اللَّهَ وَرَسُولَهُ فَقَدْ فَازَ فَوْزًا عَظِيمًا-

(27) It is Sunnah to give (Dua) blessing into these words to the bridegroom on the occasion of marriage

بَارَكَ اللَّهُ فِيكَ وَبَارَكَ عَلَيْكَ وَجَمَعَ بَيْنَكُمَا فِي خَيْرٍ

(Rasoolullah ﷺ ki pyaari sunnatein :74)

Four Sunnahs of the Prophets (peace be upon them) :

• Hazrat Abu Ayyub Ansari (May Allah be pleased with him) said that The Holy Prophet Muhammad ﷺ said: Four things are the Sunnah of The Prophets (peace be upon them) :

(28) Modesty : الْحَيَاءُ

(29) Using perfume (itr).

(30) Do Miswaak (Tooth-cleaning stick).

(31) To be married (Nikaah).

(Rasoolullah ﷺ ki pyaari sunnatein : 76)

CHAPTER - 3

The Sunnahs about Inside and Outside of the House

The Sunnah of Entering the house, when Entering the house, Greet (Do salaam) and recite this dua :

اَللّٰهُمَّ اِنِّیْ اَسْئَلُكَ خَیْرَ الْمَوْجِیْ وَخَیْرَ الْمَخْرَجِ
بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ وَجِئْنَا وَبِسْمِ اللّٰهِ خَرَجْنَا وَعَلَى اللّٰهِ رَبِّنَا تَوَكَّلْنَا .

• The Sunnahs of Eating :

- (1) Lay the napking (Table cloth).
- (2) Wash both hands up to the wrists.
- (3) Read loud “Bismillah”.

• In Some books it does not mention explicitly to read loud.

Hadith : Amr Ibn Salma(R.A) said, “I was eating with Prophet Muhammad ﷺ My hands were moving in the dish.” The Holy Prophet ﷺ said: O boy! Recite Bismillah and eat with your right hand and eat from in front of you.

- (4) When you forget to recite Bismillah, Recite :

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ اَوَّلُهُ وَاٰخِرُهُ

- (5) Eating with the right hand.
 - (6) Start eating with the oldest and eldest person in the meal.
 - (7) If the food is of one type, eat it in front of yours.
 - (8) If a morsel falls, clean it and eat it.
 - (9) Don't eat leaning.
 - (10) Do not take out any fault in the food.
 - (11) It is Sunnah to take off shoes and eat.
 - (12) It is Sunnah to sit upright while eating or to sit on one knee or on knees.
- Upright (Uqroo) : To sit in a manner that the knees are upward and the bottom of the feet touches the ground or in a manner that only right knee is kept upward and the left knee touches the ground or both the knees touches on the ground .i.e sitting postures.
- (13) After eating, it is Sunnah to clean the dishes, cups and plates. The dishes pray for forgiveness for him.
 - (14) It is Sunnah to recite this dua after eating :

اَلْحَمْدُ لِلّٰهِ الَّذِيْ اَطْعَمَنَا وَسَقَانَا وَجَعَلَنَا مُسْلِمِيْنَ

- (15) It is Sunnah to pick up the table (napkin) first and then get up yourself.

(16) It is Sunnah to recite this dua while lifting the table (napkin) .

Dua :

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ حَمْدًا كَثِيرًا طَيِّبًا مُبَارَكًا فِيهِ
غَيْرُ مَكْفِيٍّ وَلَا مُوَدَّعٍ وَلَا مُسْتَعْنَى عَنْهُ رَبَّنَا

Trans : All praise is due to Allah, abundant, pure praise, full of blessings, (we ate this food thinking that) O Lord! we cannot be without it nor independent of it, nor can we do without it.

(17) Hazrat Salman Farsi (R.A) has narrated from the Holy Prophet ﷺ that it is Sunnah to wash both hands before and after eating. And It is the cause of blessing.

(18) To rinse (after eating).

(19) It is Sunnah to eat with the table (napkin) spread on the ground.

(20) It is Sunnah for the Guest to make this du'a for the host when he is invited for the meal.

Dua :

اَللّٰهُمَّ اطْعِمْ مَنْ اطْعَمَنِيْ وَاسْقِ مَنْ سَقَانِيْ

Trans : O Allah! He who feeds me, feeds him, and he who watered me, watered him.

- This Dua is also narrated :

أَكَلْ طَعَامَكُمْ الْإِبْرَارُ وَصَلَّتْ عَلَيْكُمْ الْمَلَائِكَةُ
وَأَفْطَرَ عِنْدَكُمْ الصَّائِمُونَ

Trans : “May Allah reward you for providing a Fasting people with food to break their fast”, the pious people have eat your food and the angels invoked blessing on you.

(21) It is Sunnah to use vinegar. A house that has vinegar in it, Is not considered empty with curry.

(22) If one uses pure wheat, it is Sunnah to mixed some oats with it and used.

(23) It is Sunnah to eat meat.

The Prophet ﷺ said that meat is the chief food in this world and in the Hereafter.

(24) It is Sunnah to accept the invitation of a Muslim. If his dominant income is usury or bribery or some kind of haraam or he is involved in immorality then his invitation should not be accepted.

(25) It is Sunnah to feed (walimah) your loved ones, friends, relatives and the poor.

(26) It is masnoon to give food to the relatives of the deceased.

(27) It is Sunnah to take a nap after lunch.

(28) It is Sunnah to give food or to take food from someone else with right hand.

(29) It is Sunnah to recite this dua when one sees the first fruits of the season.

Dua :

اللَّهُمَّ بَارِكْ لَنَا فِي ثَمَرِنَا وَبَارِكْ لَنَا فِي مَدِينَتِنَا
وَبَارِكْ لَنَا فِي صَاعِنَا وَبَارِكْ لَنَا فِي مُدِّنَا

Trans : O Allah! Bless us in our fruit, and bless us in our city, and bless us in our sa'a, and bless us in our mudd.

(30) Sit together and eat.

(31) Do not eat immediately after take off from a very hot pot, but make it cold and eat.

(32) The servant who has cooked the food should share it with him or give him some food separately.

(33) Insisting guests to eat and drink.

(34) It is Sunnah to eat with three fingers and to lick the fingers before washing or wiping one's hands after eating so that the food ingredients attached to the fingers are not lost.

- Allama Nawawi (R.A.) expositor of Muslim says: It is Sunnah to eat with all three fingers, so the fourth and fifth fingers should not be mixed with these three

fingers, except that it is necessary to combine the fourth and fifth fingers.

(35) It is Masnoon to make pumpkin as your favorite food and in the same way it is masnoon to like everything that the Prophet ﷺ used to like.

(Rasoolullah ﷺ ki pyaari sunnatein : 89)

Chapter - 4

The Sunnahs of Drinking

- (1) Holding the drinking vessel with the right hand.
- (2) It is Masnoon to drink while sitting. It is forbidden to drink while standing.
- (3) Saying bismillah and drink, and after drinking say Alhamdulillah.
- (4) Drink in three breaths and separate the vessel from the mouth while breathing.
- (5) Do not drink from the broken edge of the vessel.
- (6) Do not drink direct with Mashk (water skin) or any vessel that may suddenly overflow water or there may be a fear of snakes or scorpions in it.
- (7) It is also Masnoon to recite this dua only after drinking water .

Dua :

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ الَّذِي سَقَانَا عَذْبًا فَرَاتًا بِرَحْمَتِهِ مَاءً وَلَمْ يَجْعَلْهُ مِلْحًا أَجَا جَاءَ بِدُنُوبِنَا

And these are the words in Sharh Safar ul-Saadat :

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ الَّذِي جَعَلَهُ عَذْبًا فَرَاتًا بِرَحْمَتِهِ وَلَمْ يَجْعَلْهُ مِلْحًا أَجَا جَاءَ بِدُنُوبِنَا

(8) If you have to drink water and give it to others, first give it to the one on the right, then keep giving it in this order till the end.

- Serve other beverages in the same way, such as cold drinks.

(9) Recite this dua after drinking milk

Dua :

اللَّهُمَّ بَارِكْ لَنَا فِيهِ وَزِدْنَا مِنْهُ

(10) Drink the cupbearer (who is serving) at the end.

(11) It is sunnah to stand and drink zamzam water.

(12) It is Sunnah to drink the remaining water of ablution while standing.

(13) It is Sunnah to like something cool and sweet to drink.

(14) It is Sunnah to offer this dua after drinking every drink (except milk).

Dua :

اللَّهُمَّ بَارِكْ لَنَا فِيهِ وَأَطْعِمْنَا خَيْرًا مِنْهُ

Trans : O Allah! bless in this and drink us more better than this .

(15) Drink without blow (in any drink).

(Rasoolullah ﷺ ki pyaari sunnatein : 94)

Chapter - 5

The Sunnahs of Sleeping

(1) The Prophet ﷺ used to rest on all of the following things: Sometimes he ﷺ slept on a bed, sometimes he ﷺ slept on a leather, sometimes on a mat, and sometimes he slept on the ground, sometimes on four legs (bed) and sometimes on a black blanket.

- Hazrat Ubadah ibn Tamim (May Allah pleased with him) says: I saw The Messenger of Allah ﷺ sleeping straight (on back) in the Mosque, that he ﷺ had one foot on the other and his ﷺ bed was of leather and It was full of palm bark.

(2) Sleep with ablution is sunnah.

(3) When you come to bed, sweep the bed three times with a piece of cloth.

(4) It is Sunnah to change other clothes before going to bed.

(5) Before going to bed do the following things with saying bismillah :

- Close the door.
- Turn off the light.

- Shut up Mashkeezah (water skin/pot)
- Cover the pot and if there is nothing to cover at that time, place a piece of wood (on width) on the mouth of the pot.

(6) Sleep early after Isha prayer. Story telling is prohibited after Isha prayer. However, it is permissible to wake up for sermons, advice or sustenance. But it is important to keep in mind that one can offer Fajr prayer in congregation.

(7) It is Sunnah for both men and women to apply three stitches of kohl (surmah) in each eye while sleeping.

(8) When you intend to sleep, recite the Verses and Surahs of The Qur'an and go to sleep.

(9) It is Sunnah to recite Tasbeeh-e-Fatima before going to bed.

That is, reciting "Subhan Allah" 33 times, "Alhamdulillah" 33 times and "Allahu Akbar" 34 times.

(10) It is Masnoon to sleep on the right side (right shoulder) and face your front body to Qiblah, It is forbidden to sleep upside down, with the chest facing the earth and the back facing the sky.

(11) When you lie down to sleep on the bed, recite these dua :

بِاسْمِكَ رَبِّي وَضَعْتُ جَنْبِي وَبِكَ أَرْفَعُهُ إِنَّ أَمْسَكَتَ نَفْسِي فَاغْفِرْ لَهَا
وَإِنْ أَرْسَلْتَهَا فَاخْفِظْهَا بِمَا تَحْفَظُ بِهِ عِبَادَكَ الصَّالِحِينَ

(12) After the above mentioned dua, recite this dua and sleep :

اَللّٰهُمَّ بِاسْمِكَ اَمُوتُ وَاَحْيٰى

(13) Read the Istighfaar three times before going to bed:

اَسْتَغْفِرُ اللهَ الَّذِي لَا اِلَهَ اِلَّا هُوَ الْحَيُّ الْقَيُّوْمُ وَاَتُوْبُ اِلَيْهِ

(Rasoolullah ﷺ ki pyaari sunnatein : 99)

Chapter - 6

The Sunnahs of Awakening from Sleep

(1) As soon as you wake up, knead your face and eyes with both hands to get rid of the sleep.

(2) When you open your eyes in the morning, say “Alhamdulillah” three times and recite kalima-e-tayyibah لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ مُحَمَّدٌ رَّسُولُ اللَّهِ and then recite the following dua

اَلْحَمْدُ لِلّٰهِ الَّذِيْ اَحْيَاَنَا بَعْدَ مَا اَمَاتَنَا وَاِلَيْهِ النُّشُوْرُ

(3) It is Sunnah to do Miswak (teeth cleaning twigs) whenever you wake up, because it is a separate Sunnah to do Miswak as soon as you wake up and it is a different Sunnah to do Miswak with wudhu.

(4) If you are wearing pajamas or shalwar kameez, you should start wearing it from the right side first, then you should wear the part on the left side. Such as shoes should be worn first on the right foot and then on the left foot. Similarly, when you take off clothes or shoes etc. from the body, first take off the one on the left side and then take off the one on the right side.

(5) Wash your hands thoroughly three times before putting your hands in the vessel.

(6) Use both, water and brick for purifying oneself after toilets.

(7) Entering the toilet, wearing shoes and covering the head. The Holy Prophet ﷺ used to enter in this way.

(8) Before entering the toilet, recite the following du'aa :

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي أَعُوذُ بِكَ مِنَ الْخُبْثِ وَالْخَبَائِثِ

(9) When entering the toilet, first keep the left foot and keep the right foot on the step and keep your left foot down the steps when landing.

(10) When opening the pajamas (pent) for istinja (toilet), it is better that as much as possible to sit (downward) and open it.

(11) When you come out of the toilet, take your right foot out and recite this dua :

غُفِرَ لَكَ - الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ الَّذِي أَذْهَبَ عَنِّي الْأَذَى وَعَافَانِي

(12) If the name of Allah is written on the ring or the verse of The Qur'an or the name of The Holy Prophet ﷺ is written and visible then it should be taken off and left outside.

(13) Do not face or turn your back towards the Qiblah while performing istinja (toilet).

(14) When you are in toilet , do not speak unnecessarily and do not mention zikr of Allah.

(15) Do not touch the specific organ with the right hand while performing istinja (toilet). You can touch the left hand if you need to clean it.

(16) Avoid scattering of urine as most of the torment of the grave is due to not avoiding its scattering.

(17) In some places there are no toilets, at such time one should perform Istinja under the guise of something so that no one else's eyes fall on the body.

(18) Find a soft place to urinate or a place where splashes of urine do not get on the body and clothes.

(19) Pass urine while sitting, Do not urinate while standing.

(20) After urination, If you want to dry the istinja (private place) is to be dried guise of wall etc.

(21) Ablution should be done at home according to Sunnah.

(22) Perform Sunnahs at home and go to the Mosque, if there is no chance to perform it at home, then perform it in a Mosque.

(23) It is sunnah to recite this dua while going outside, to the Mosque or anywhere :

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ تَوَكَّلْتُ عَلَى اللَّهِ لَا حَوْلَ وَلَا قُوَّةَ إِلَّا بِاللَّهِ

(24) Going to the Mosque with comfort. Don't run (This is only the Sunnah of the Mosque)

(25) Do salaam (Greet) to the family after coming home from the Mosque or anywhere.

And it is Masnoon to recite this dua :

اَللّٰهُمَّ اِنِّیْ اَسْئَلُكَ خَیْرَ الْمَوْجِیْ وَخَیْرَ الْمَخْرَجِ
بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ وَلَجْنَا وَبِسْمِ اللّٰهِ خَرَجْنَا وَعَلَى اللّٰهِ رَبِّنَا تَوَكَّلْنَا۔

(Rasoolullah ﷺ ki pyaari sunnatein : 107)

Chapter - 7

Masnoon Bath

- The four Ghusls (Bath's) are Masnoon :

(1) It is Sunnah to perform Ghusl (Bath) on Friday from the time of Fajr prayer until Friday (prayer) for those, for whom Friday prayer is mandatory.

(2) After fajr on the day of Both Eid (Eid-ul-Fitr/Eid-ul-Adha), Ghusl (Bath) is Sunnah for those, for whom Eid prayers are mandatory.

(3) Ghusl (Bath) for ihraam for Hajj or Umrah is Sunnah.

(4) It is Sunnah for pilgrim to perform Ghusl (Bath) after sunset on the day of Arafah.

- This is the Masnoon way to Bath :

First wash both hands up to the wrists three times, then if there is semen or any other impurity on the body then cleanse it three times, then perform istinja (wash private places) both small and large, then perform wudhu in a Masnoon way, If water is accumulating in the feet, do not wash the feet at that time, Pour water first on the head, then on the right shoulder, then on the left shoulder so that it reaches

from head to toe and rub the body with hand, it happened once, again pour water on the head first, then on the right shoulder, then on the left shoulder, where there is doubt of body being dry then rubbing the body and flow the water. Then pour water from head to toe for the third time.

(Rasoolullah ﷺ ki pyaari sunnatein : 109)

Chapter - 8

The Sunnahs of Dressing

(1) The Prophet ﷺ liked white cloth very much, so it is Sunnah to like and use white cloth.

(2) If you are wearing a shirt, kurta, waistcoat etc, then first put your right hand in the sleeve, then the left hand. Similarly, for pants and shalwars, first the right foot and then the left foot.

(3) Pants, shalwars or apron should be worn above the ankles. Hanging them below the ankles angers Allah Almighty, The Prophet ﷺ said Almighty Allah will not look with mercy at the one who hangs the apron below the ankle.

(4) Wear new clothes and recite this dua :

اَلْحَمْدُ لِلّٰهِ الَّذِيْ كَسَانِيْ هٰذَا وَرَزَقْنِيْهِ مِنْ غَيْرِ حَوْلٍ مِّمَّنِيْ وَلَا قُوَّةَ

(5) It is Sunnah to wear a cap under the turban. It is against the Sunnah to wear a turban without a cap.

(6) It is Sunnah to wear a black turban. It is also Masnoon to leave Shamlah (remaining of the Turban

cloth) The length of Shamlah is one hand or more than that have substantiate.

(7) Say “Bismillah” when taking off clothes, it should be started from the left side. If you want to take off the shirt or kurta, first take out the left hand from the sleeve, then take out the right hand. Similarly, when taking off the pants and pajamas, first take out the left foot and then the right.

(8) Wear the shoe first on the right foot and then on the left foot.

(9) When taking off the shoe, first take it off with the left foot and then take it off with the right foot.

(10) Wear new shoes and recite this dua :

اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي أَسْأَلُكَ مِنْ خَيْرِهِ وَخَيْرِ مَا هُوَ لَهُ
وَأَعُوذُ بِكَ مِنْ شَرِّهِ وَشَرِّ مَا هُوَ لَهُ

• This is the dua for embellishing on body something new in Sharah Safar ul-Saadaat :

اللَّهُمَّ لَكَ الْحَمْدُ أَنْتَ كَسَوْتَنِيهِ، أَسْأَلُكَ خَيْرَهُ وَخَيْرِ مَا صُنِعَ لَهُ
وَأَعُوذُ بِكَ مِنْ شَرِّهِ وَشَرِّ مَا صُنِعَ لَهُ

• This dua is also narrated :

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ الَّذِي كَسَانِي هَذَا وَرَزَقَنِيهِ مِنْ غَيْرِ حَوْلٍ مِنِّي وَلَا قُوَّةَ

Chapter - 9

The Sunnahs of Hair

(1) The length of the blessed hair of the Prophet ﷺ is between the ears and according to another narration it is up to the ears and according to one narration it is upto the earlobe of the ears. In addition to these narrations, there is also a narration of being up to or close to the shoulders.

(2) Keep the hair of the whole head or to shave the whole head, It is Haraam to keep one part of the hair and to shave or trim one part of the hair.

(3) It is stated in the hadith that to grow a beard and to trim moustache, It is Haraam to shave or shave less than a handful of beards.

(4) It is Sunnah to exaggerate in cutting the moustache.

(5) It is Sunnah to take armpit and nose hair and under the navel. If forty days pass and he does not clean, then he will be a sinner.

(6) Washing hair, oiling, combing is Masnoon but should be left in between one or a half days (duration).

(7) When it is intended to put oil on the head, take oil in the palm of the left hand, first put on the eyebrows, then on the eyes and then on the head.

(8) Start pouring oil on the head from the forehead.

(9) When combing, first start from the right side.

(10) Read this dua while looking in the mirror while combing or as required :

اَللّٰهُمَّ اَنْتَ حَسَنْتَ خُلُقِيْ فَحَسِّنْ خُلُقِيْ

Trans : O Allah! You made my face good, make my morals good too.

(11) If one's beard is white then dyeing of henna is Sunnah. Yes, do not apply black dyeing, It is Makrooh.

(12) It is Sunnah to have a handful of beards, the fullness of the beard is a beautiful adornment and beauty of the believer, but the unusual length of the beard is against the Sunnah.

(Rasoolullah ﷺ ki pyaari sunnatein : 123)

Chapter - 10

The Sunnahs of the Day

(1) It is narrated on the authority of Hazrat Anas (R.A) that The Prophet ﷺ said : When a man goes out of his house, he should recite this dua :

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ تَوَكَّلْتُ عَلَى اللَّهِ. لَا حَوْلَ وَلَا قُوَّةَ إِلَّا بِاللَّهِ

Trans : In the name of Allah I put my trust in Allah and without Allah's help I have neither the power to avoid anything nor the power to do anything.

(2) It is Sunnah to recite Surah Yasin daily in the morning.

(3) It is Sunnah to recite Tasbeeh-e-Malaikah (angels) "سُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ وَبِحَمْدِهِ" hundreds of times in the morning and evening. This is the Tasbeeh by which all creatures are provided for.

(4) When walking towards the Mosque, recite the following dua :

اَللّٰهُمَّ اجْعَلْ فِيْ قَلْبِيْ نُورًا وَفِيْ لِسَانِيْ نُورًا، وَاجْعَلْ فِيْ سَمْعِيْ نُورًا
وَاجْعَلْ فِيْ بَصَرِيْ نُورًا وَاجْعَلْ مِنْ خَلْفِيْ نُورًا وَمِنْ اَمَامِيْ نُورًا
وَاجْعَلْ مِنْ فَوْقِيْ نُورًا وَمِنْ تَحْتِيْ نُورًا، اَللّٰهُمَّ اَعْطِنِيْ نُورًا

Trans : O Allah! Make light in my heart, and light in my tongue, and light in my ears, and light in my eyes, and light behind me and in front of me, and light above me and below me. O Allah! Give me light.

(Rasoolullah ﷺ ki pyaari sunnatein : 125)

Chapter - 11

The Sunnahs of Greeting (Al- salaam)

(1) Greeting is a great sunnah for Muslims. The Prophet ﷺ emphasized that every Muslim should be greeted, whether he recognizes him or not, because greeting is an Islamic right and does not depend on familiarity.

(2) It is Sunnah to greet children too.

(3) The best way to salute is to say **السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكُمْ** with the tongue, saying salaam with the hand or with the head or with the gesture of the finger or answering it with a gesture is against the sunnah. With **السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكُمْ** The addition of **وَرَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ وَبَرَكَاتُهُ** is also proved by authentic hadiths.

(4) If you meet a Muslim brother, it is Masnoon to shake hands after salaam. A woman can shake hands with a woman.

(5) It is Sunnah to take the initiative in salutation. Whenever The Prophet ﷺ met someone, he used to greet him first.

(Rasoolullah ﷺ ki pyaari sunnatein : 137)

Chapter - 12

The Sunnahs of Meeting

(1) At the time of the meeting, The prophet ﷺ would not turn his face away from anyone unless he (someone) did. And if someone wanted to speak secretly, The Prophet ﷺ would turn his ear to him (someone) and he would not remove his ear until he (someone) was finished.

(2) When The Prophet ﷺ looked side at something, he would turn his whole face, The Prophet ﷺ didn't looked with side glance like arrogant people.

(3) The Prophet ﷺ would not have been harsh in his behavior, he would have preferred gentleness.

(4) The Prophet ﷺ kept his eyes down, The Prophet ﷺ did not look with gaze because of his modesty.

(5) The Prophet ﷺ live mixed with all. That is to say, they did not live in splendor, but sometimes they used to make fun also.

(6) If a poor person came or the old woman wanted to talk to him ﷺ, he ﷺ would stand or sit on the side of the road to listen to her.

(7) If a respectable man of a nation came to meet him ﷺ, he ﷺ would treat him with respect.

(8) The Sunnah of Meeting to a Muslim Brother, It is Sunnah to meet your Muslim brother with a wide face and to move from his place to a certain height, if he becomes a little active to make him sit up.

(9) Dealing well with someone who misbehaves.

(10) The Sunnah of saying goodbye to someone, If he had sent someone away, he ﷺ would have recited this dua : اَسْتَوْدِعُ اللَّهَ دِينَكُمْ وَاَمَانَتَكُمْ وَخَوَاتِيمَ اَعْمَالِكُمْ

Trans : I entrust to Allah your religion and your protective things and the end of your deeds.

(Rasoolullah ﷺ ki pyaari sunnatein : 139)

Chapter - 13

The Sunnahs of Ascending and Descending

(1) When you ascend to the heights, even if it is only one or two steps, whether it is of a Mosque or a House, then raise your right foot towards the height and say

اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ.

(2) In the same way, when he descends, he should first move his left foot forward and say, سُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ. Even if the slope is slight, the reward of this Sunnah will be obtained.

(Rasoolullah ﷺ ki pyaari sunnatein : 140)

Chapter - 14

The Sunnah of Ablution (wudhu)

- (1) Intention, To perform ablution, as I do ablution for the permissibility of salaah.
- (2) Performing Ablution by reciting بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ.
- (3) Wash both hands up to the wrists three times.
- (4) Do Miswaak, if you do not have miswaak, then brushing teeth with your forefinger.
- (5) Rinsing three times.
- (6) Snuffle up three times water in nose.
- (7) Sneezing (for cleaning nose) three times.
- (8) Wash each organ three times.
- (9) Passing the hand in beard while washing the face.
- (10) Passing the one hand finger between to other and left hand finger to legs finger.
- (11) Wiping the whole head once.
- (12) Wiping the ears along with the head.

- (13) Wash the ablution limbs thoroughly.
- (14) Performing ablutions (organs) one after the other.
- (15) Performing ablution in order is Sunnah.
- (16) It is Sunnah to wash first from the right side.
- (17) After ablution recite “kalima e shahaadat” :

أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَأَشْهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا عَبْدُهُ وَرَسُولُهُ

and It is Sunnah to recite this dua :

اللَّهُمَّ اجْعَلْنِي مِنَ التَّوَّابِينَ وَاجْعَلْنِي مِنَ الْمُتَطَهِّرِينَ
 سُبْحَانَكَ اللَّهُمَّ وَبِحَمْدِكَ أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا أَنْتَ أَسْتَغْفِرُكَ وَأَتُوبُ إِلَيْكَ

- (18) Ablution should be done at home according to Sunnah.
- (19) Take separate water for rinsing and separate water for snuffling the nose.
- (20) Exaggerating in rinsing and putting water in the nose, but in the state of fasting, be careful to rinse and putting water in nose, In such a way that it does not go down the throat.
- (21) Wiping the neck.

• Abu Bakr al-Aimash (R.A.) said that it is Sunnah but the majority of jurists are of the opinion that it is recommended, as Sahib e Fath-ul-Qadir said.

(Rasoolullah ﷺ ki pyaari sunnatein : 146)

• **The Sunnahs of Miswaak (Tooth-stick)**

- (1) It is Sunnah to do Miswak while performing every ablution (wudhu).
- (2) The Tooth-stick should not be longer than a handspan.

(Rasoolullah ﷺ ki pyaari sunnatein : 146)

Chapter - 15

The Sunnahs of Tayammum

- (1) It is Sunnah to say “بِسْمِ اللَّهِ” while Tayammum.
- (2) It is Sunnah to perform Tayammum in the order in which The Prophet ﷺ did it. That is, first wiping the face, then wiping both hands.
- (3) It is Sunnah to rub the inner surface of the palms with pure soil, not their backs.
- (4) It is Sunnah to shake the soil from both hands after rubbing on soil.
- (5) It is Sunnah to keep the fingers open while touching the soil so that the dust reaches inside them.
- (6) It is Sunnah to wipe with at least three fingers.
- (7) First wiping the right limb then wiping the left limb is Sunnah.
- (8) It is Sunnah to perform Tayammum with soil, not with type of soil materials.

• **Note** : It is permissible to perform Tayammum with the soil material there is no word in justification but the Sunnah is to perform Tayammum with soil.

(9) It is Sunnah to passing hand in beard after wiping the face.

• There are seven Sunnahs of Tayammum in Fatawa Alamgiri and Tahtawi Ala Al-Marauqi.

(1)) It is Sunnah to say “بِسْمِ اللَّهِ” while Tayammum.

(2) Performing Tayammum in sequence.

(3) Performing Tayammum one after the other.

(4) Moving your hand forward after placing your hand on the soil.

(5) Then move the hand backwards.

(6) Shaking both hands after lifting hands from the soil.

(7) Keep your fingers open while placing hands on the soil.

(Rasoolullah ﷺ ki pyaari sunnatein : 150)

Chapter - 16

The Sunnahs of Adhan and Iqamah

- Allama Kasani (R.A) in his book “Badai-us-sana’ai” mentioned 20 Sunnahs of Adhan and Iqamah.

- Sunnahs are divided into two parts :

- (1) The first is The Sunnahs which is related to Adhan and It mentioned (8) Sunnahs.

- (2) The second type of Sunnahs which is related to the one who gives The Adhan, that is, The attributes of the Muazzin, and That are (12).

- The Sunnahs which is related to Adhan, That are (8).

- (1) Stop with Small duration between wordings of Adhan and do not stop while calling Iqamah, but the two words should be recited together.

- (2) Say the words of Adhan slowly and say the words Iqamah quickly.

- (3) Say the words of Adhan and Iqamah in order.

- Sequence in salaah is obligatory. The Adhan is a symbol of prayer, so the sequence in the Adhan is Sunnah.

- (4) Say the words of Iqamah one after the other.

(5) Adhan and Iqamah should be recited facing the Qibla. The consensus of the ummah (Jurists) is on its Sunnah.

(6) Takbeer should be recited Jaz'man meaning "Allahu Akbar, Allahu Akbar", rau (ر) should be recited with Jazm.

(7) Abandoning Talheen (intonation) in Adhan.

Talheen : Like a ragni which changes the words, that is, it increases or decreases the performance of letters, movements, manners, etc, and they are performed like singers.

(8) Do small duration between Adhan and Iqamah.

Whether the duration is by salaah or sitting, it is Sunnah except Maghrib. The duration in Adhan and Iqamah in Maghrib will be only the recitation of three verses of the Qur'an, Among the Hanafis, there will be no duration at all in the Adhan and Iqamah of Maghrib.

- The Sunnahs related to the one who gives The Adhan, The attributes of the Muazzin, That are (12).

(1) The Muazzin should be a man.

- Adhan of a woman is unanimously Makrooh because it is not proven by Salaf-e-Saliheen (righteous persons). There is a fear of many tribulations in the calling of Adhan of a woman.

(2) The Muazzin should be sane.

- The Adhan of a madman is makrooh. In the same way, The Adhan of Sukran, that is, the one who is intoxicated, Whose intellect is gone.

(3) The Muazzin should be pious.

- Because The Prophet ﷺ said: **الْإِمَامُ ضَامِنٌ وَالْمُؤَذِّنُ مُؤْتَمِنٌ**
The Imam is the guarantor of prayers, the Muazzin is trustworthy and the right of fidelity can only be paid by the pious, therefore it is Sunnah for the Muazzin to be pious.

(4) The Muazzin should be a learned (Sunnahs) scholar.

(5) The Muazzin should know the time of Salaahs.

(6) The Muazzin should perseveres to the Adhan.

(7) Place both forefinger in both ears during Adhan.

(8) Muazzin give Adhan with purity.

(9) Muazzin should give Adhan while standing, it is makrooh to sit and give Adhan.

(10) The Muazzin should give Adhan in one Mosque, It is makrooh to give Adhan in two Mosques (at same time).

(11) The one who gives the Adhan, he should say the Iqamah.

(12) The Muazzin should give Adhan and Iqamah for the sake of Allah.

(Rasoolullah ﷺ ki pyaari sunnatein : 156)

Chapter - 17

The Sunnahs of Entering the Mosque

- (1) Entering with the right foot to Mosque.
- (2) Saying بِسْمِ اللَّهِ.
- (3) Sending “Durood sharif” sending blessings on Muhammad ﷺ example :

(الْصَّلَاةُ وَالسَّلَامُ عَلَى رَسُولِ اللَّهِ)

- (4) Recite this dua : اللَّهُمَّ افْتَحْ لِي أَبْوَابَ رَحْمَتِكَ

- (5) Make intent (Niyyah) of Ae'tikaaf.

(Rasoolullah ﷺ ki pyaari sunnatein : 159)

Chapter - 18

The Sunnahs of Salaah (prayer)

- Eleven (11) Sunnahs of Qiyaam :

(1) Standing upright while saying Takbeer-e-Tahrimah (Allahu Akbar) means not lowering the head.

(2) Keeping a distance of four finger between the two feet and keeping the toes towards the Qiblah.

(3) Takbeer-e-Tahrima of Muqtadi should with Takbeer-e-Tahrima of Imaam.

(4) Raising both hands up to the ears at the time of Takbeer-e-Tahrimah (Allahu Akbar), Sunnah for a woman to raise her hands up to her chest and not to her ears.

(5) Keeping the palms facing to the Qiblah.

- In Badae (book) :

وَذَكَرَ الطَّحَاوِي أَنَّهُ يَرْفَعُ يَدَيْهِ نَاشِئًا أَصَابِعَهُ مُسْتَقْبِلًا بِهِنَّ الْقِبْلَةَ

(6) Keeping the fingers in their position means not keeping them too open or too closed.

(7) Place the palm of the right hand on the back of the palm of the left hand.

(8) Holding the wrist by making a circle with fingers and thumb.

(9) Place the middle three fingers on the wrist.

(10) It is Sunnah for a man to tie his hands under the navel. It is Sunnah for a woman to tie her hands on her chest without making a circle of hands finger, Because more modesty for a woman is in this case.

(11) Recite san'a.

(Rasoolullah ﷺ ki pyaari sunnatein : 164)

• The seven (7) Sunnahs of Qira'at (Recitation)

(1) Ta'awwuz means recitation of اَعُوْذُ بِاللّٰهِ.

(2) It is Sunnah to recite "Bismillah" in every rak'at before Surah Al-Fatiha.

(3) Saying Aameen silently after Surah Al-Fatiha.

(4) Length of recitation : In Fajr and Zuhar from "Surah Al-Hujurat to Surah Al-Buruj (Teewal-e-Mufassal)" And In Asr and Isha from "Surah Al-Buruj to Surah-e-Lam-Yakun (Awsaat-e-Mufassal)" and In Maghrib (Qisaar-e-Mufassal) from "Surah-e-Izha zulzilah to Surah Al-Naas", Recite till these surahs.

(5) Prolonging the first rak'at of Fajr.

(6) Do not to recite too fast or too slowly, but to recite at a moderate speed.

(7) Recitation of Surah Al-Fatiha in the third and fourth rak'ats of the obligatory Salaahs (prayers).

(Rasoolullah ﷺ ki pyaari sunnatein : 165)

• The Eight (8) Sunnahs of Ruku (Bowling)

(1) Saying Takbeer for Ruku.

(2) Holding the knees with both hands while Ruku (Bowling).

(3) It is Sunnah for a man to keep his fingers open while holding his knees, And for women, fingers should be kept in their position because there is more veil for women.

(4) It is Sunnah to keep the legs straight and it is Makrooh to be crooked like an arrow.

(5) Laying the back in Bowling (ruku) In such a way that the back stays straight, If someone puts a cup of water on his back, the cup of water will not move because his back is straight and pave.

(6) Keeping Head and Backside equal.

(7) Saying سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْعَظِيمِ at least three times in Ruku.

(8) Getting up from Ruku, The Imaam should say aloud سَمِعَ اللَّهُ لِمَنْ حَمِدَهُ and (Muqyadi) followers should say رَبَّنَا لَكَ الْحَمْدُ, and unique says both.

- Unlike men in all these forms of Bowing to women, the Sunnah is that just bend down so that your hands are on your knees and do not push bend at the knees, Do not straighten as much as men and keep the Arms adjoin to side.

(Rasoolullah ﷺ ki pyaari sunnatein : 166)

• The Twelve (12) Sunnahs of Prostration (Sajdah)

(1) Saying Takbeer (Allahu Akbar) of Prostration (sajdah).

(2) Putting the first two knees in prostration.

(3) Then place both hands.

(4) Then put the nose.

(5) Then keep the forehead.

(6) Prostration between both hands.

(7) It is Sunnah for a man to keep his stomach apart from his thighs in prostration, It is Sunnah for a woman to prostrate with her thighs joined to her stomach.

(8) Separating the sides from the arms.

• The way of Prostration of a woman :

The woman should Prostrate against the men that is, the arms should be joined to the sides, the stomach to the thighs and the thighs to the shins, the shins and the elbows touched to the ground, and the toes should not stand up, and do not put pressure on the hands, but sit down and shrink in the same manner as she sits in Al-Tahiyyat and put her forehead on the ground for prostration.

(9) Keeping the elbows off to the ground.

(10) Recite at least Three time **سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْأَعْلَى** in Prostration.

(11) Saying Takbeer to get up from Prostration.

(12) Before lifting from Prostration, lift the forehead, then the nose, then the hands, then the knees and sitting between the two Prostrations with satisfaction.

(Rasoolullah ﷺ ki pyaari sunnatein : 168)

• Four (4) more Sunnahs of the Prostration (sajdah)

(1) Prostration on the seven limbs: on both knees, on both hands, on both toes and on the forehead.

(2) Keeping the fingers of both hands together in Prostration.

(3) Keeping the fingers facing The Qibla.

(4) After the second sajdah, when he stands for the second rak'at, he gets up on his toes and if you get up with your hands on your knees, do not put your hands on the ground, If there is an excuse, there is no harm in getting up with your hands on the ground.

(Rasoolullah ﷺ ki pyaari sunnatein : 169)

• The Fourteen (14) Sunnahs of Qa'dah (sitting)

(1) It is Sunnah for a man to keep his right foot upright and to sit on it with his left foot outstretched and his toes facing the Qiblah.

• For women تَوَرُّك (That is, sitting on one lap, placing one thigh on the other thigh and removing both legs from the right side) is Sunnah.

(2) Put both hands on the thighs.

(3) In tashahhud, pointing the forefinger (martyrdom finger) at أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ and Bowing down on إِلَّا اللَّهُ.

In tashahhud, it is a definite Sunnah (mu'akkadah) to point the martyrdom finger (forefinger) on أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ and bow down on إِلَّا اللَّهُ.

(4) Recitation of Durood Sharif (sending blessings on Muhammad ﷺ) at the end of Qa'dah. (It is preferable to recite Durood-e-Ibrahimi).

(5) After Durood Sharif (sending blessings on The Prophet Muhammad ﷺ), recite Du'aa e Masura in the words which are similar to Qur'an and Hadith.

(6) Salutations **اَلسَّلَامُ عَلَيْكُمْ وَرَحْمَةُ اللهِ** to both side .

(7) Starting from the right side for the salutation.

(8) To make the Imaam the intention (of salutations) of the followers, angels and righteous jinns.

(9) Followers should make the intention (of salutations) for Imaam, angels and righteous jinn and right and left followers.

(10) The unique (one who prays alone) Do make only the intention of the angels .

(11) Salutations the followers along with the Imaam.

(12) To lower the voice of second salutation from the first salutation.

(13) Masbooq (Who missed a few rak'ats) waiting for the former Imam to finish (salutations).

(14) Salutations with these words **اَلسَّلَامُ عَلَيْكُمْ وَرَحْمَةُ اللهِ**

(Rasoolullah ﷺ ki pyaari sunnatein : 170)

Chapter - 19

The Chapter of Sunnat-e-Mu'aqadah Salaahs (Definite Sunnah Prayers)

(1) Before obligatory prayer of Fajr there are Two rak'ats of Sunnat-e-Mu'aqadah (Definite Sunnahs).

(2) Before obligatory prayer of Zuhar there are Four rak'ats of Sunnat-e-Mu'aqadah. This Sunnah has also been emphasized a lot.

• In Hadith : قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ مَنْ تَرَكَ أَرْبَعًا قَبْلَ الظُّهْرِ لَمْ تَعْلَمْ شَفَاعَتِي

(3) After the obligatory prayer of Zuhar there are two rak'ats Sunnat-e-Mu'aqadah (definite Sunnah). After Zuhar, everyone (scholars) agrees on two rak'ats Sunnah prayer.

(4) After the obligatory prayer of Maghrib, the two rak'ats of Sunnah prayer is definite.

(5) After the obligatory prayers of Isha, the two rak'ats of Sunnah prayer is definite.

(6) Four rak'ats before the obligatory Friday prayer and four rak'ats after the obligatory Friday prayer are Sunnat-e-Mu'aqadah (Definite Sunnah).

(7) The prayer of Tahajjud is also a definite Sunnah,
The number of rak'ats of Tahajjud prayer is minimum
four rak'ats and maximum eight rak'ats.

(Rasoolullah ﷺ ki pyaari sunnatein : 172)

Chapter - 20

The Chapter of Indefinite Sunnah Salaahs

(Gair Mua'qadah Prayers)

(1) It is a Indefinite Sunnah to perform 4 rak'ats before Asr prayer, If there is no opportunity for four rak'ats, then perform at least two rak'ats.

(2) 4 rak'ats of Sunnah before Isha prayer is Indefinite.

(3) 4 rak'ats of Sunnah after Isha prayer is not definite but there are disagreements, are these four rak'ats of Sunnah a combination of two rak'ats or are they separate ? Some people are of the opinion that these four rak'ats also include 2 rak'ats and some have set them apart, and they are convinced of a total of six rak'ats, 2 rak'ats definite and 4 rak'ats Indefinite.

(Rasoolullah ﷺ ki pyaari sunnatein : 173)

Chapter - 21

Azkaar-e-Masnoonah after Prayer

(1) After Obligatory prayers it is Sunnah to recite :

33 times اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ 34 times الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ 33 times سُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ

(2) It is also Sunnah to recite “Mu’awwazatain” Surah Al-Falaq and Surah An-Nas after the obligatory prayers.

(3) It is proved by the narration of Abu Dawud to say “أَسْتَغْفِرُ اللَّهَ” three times, after each obligatory prayer.

(4) After the obligatory prayers, the person who will recite Ayat-ul-Kursi, In the tradition of Nasaa’i, said that only death prevents the one who recites it from entering Paradise.

(5) It has been proven from Prophet ﷺ to recite these du’aa’s after every obligatory prayers :

اللَّهُمَّ أَنْتَ السَّلَامُ وَمِنْكَ السَّلَامُ، تَبَارَكْتَ يَا ذَا الْجَلَالِ وَالْإِكْرَامِ
 رَبِّ أَعِزِّي عَلَى ذِكْرِكَ وَشُكْرِكَ وَحُسْنِ عِبَادَتِكَ
 لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَحْدَهُ لَا شَرِيكَ لَهُ، لَهُ الْمُلْكُ وَلَهُ الْحَمْدُ وَهُوَ عَلَى كُلِّ شَيْءٍ قَدِيرٌ
 اللَّهُمَّ لَا مَانِعَ لِمَا أَعْطَيْتَ، وَلَا مُعْطِيَ لِمَا مَنَعْتَ، وَلَا يَنْفَعُ ذَا الْجَدِّ مِنْكَ الْجُدُّ
 سُبْحَانَ رَبِّكَ رَبِّ الْعِزَّةِ عَمَّا يَصِفُونَ ۝ وَسَلَامٌ عَلَى الْمُرْسَلِينَ ۝ وَالْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ ۝

(6) The Prophet ﷺ used to recite this dua also in the morning :

سُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ وَبِحَمْدِهِ عَدَدَ خَلْقِهِ وَرِضَا نَفْسِهِ وَزِنَةَ عَرْشِهِ وَمِدَادَ كَلِمَاتِهِ

• In the tradition of Muslim Sharif, reciting these words three times in the morning will give the reward of glorification for a long time. These are the words.

(7) Reciting this dua 100 times a day is also proven from prophet ﷺ :

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَحْدَهُ لَا شَرِيكَ لَهُ لَهُ الْمُلْكُ وَلَهُ الْحَمْدُ وَهُوَ عَلَى كُلِّ شَيْءٍ قَدِيرٌ

• There is tradition of Muslim Sharif on page No. 344, In the same narration his virtue is stated that he will be rewarded for freeing ten (10) slaves and one hundred (100) good deeds will be written and one hundred (100) sins will be erased and this recitation will be a means of protection for him from the devil till evening comes and there will be no one better than him except the man who reads more than that.

(8) It is Sunnah to recite Surah Yaseen daily in the morning.

(Rasoolullah ﷺ ki pyaari sunnatein : 176)

Chapter - 22

Chapter of Sunan-e-Mu'aqadah Matters (Definite Sunnah Matters)

(1) In Tashahhud, It is a definite Sunnah to raise one's finger on **أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ** and bend down on **إِلَّا اللَّهُ**.

(2) It is Sunnah to offer Eid prayer in the Eidgah.

(3) The twenty rak'ats of Taraweeh are definite Sunnah.

(4) In the month of Ramadan, reciting or listening the Holy Quran in Taraweeh once in a sequential manner is a definite Sunnah.

(5) Congregation is definite Sunnah in Taraweeh.

(6) It is a definite Sunnah to perform Tawaf-e-Qudoom for The Mufrad, The Aafaqi and The Qaarin.

The Mufrad : The person who intends to perform Hajj only.

The Aafaqi : The person who is coming from outside the limits and Meeqaat.

The Qaarin : Whoever intends to perform both Hajj and Umrah in the same Ihraam.

(7) It is a definite Sunnah that the body should be cleansed from Najasat-e-Hukmiyah (Impurity).

(8) It is a definite Sunnah to offer the five daily obligatory prayers with congregation.

(9) It is a definite Sunnah to give Adhan for the five obligatory prayers.

(Rasoolullah ﷺ ki pyaari sunnatein : 177)

Chapter - 23

Prostration of Recitation (Qur'an)

(1) It is Sunnah to say two Takbeers aloud for Prostration of recitation saying one takbeer i.e. "Allahu Akbar" while keeping the head on the ground for Prostration and saying the other takbeer while raising the head from Prostration.

(2) It is Sunnah to say **سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْأَعْلَى** three times in Prostration. Do not do less than three times.

(3) The masnoon method of Prostration of recitation is that when he intends to Prostrate, he should stand up and make his intention in his heart and say with his tongue that he is performing Prostration of recitation for the sake of Allah, Then Prostrate without raising your hand saying **اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ** and say **سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْأَعْلَى** at least three times then saying **اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ** and get up and stand up. There is no need to recite Tashahhud and Salutation.

(Rasoolullah ﷺ ki pyaari sunnatein : 178)

Chapter - 24

The Sunnahs of Friday (Jum'ah)

(1) Every Muslim should prepare for Friday from Thursday, after Asr prayer on Thursday, one should ask for forgiveness (Istighfaar) etc, and arrange clean clothes and perfume for Jumu'ah.

(2) On Fridays, take a bath, clean the hair and scalp thoroughly, clean the navel and armpit hair, shave the scalp hair or make moustache (means trimming) etc. Cut the nails.

(3) Perform the Friday prayer in the Jam'aa Masjid (Big Mosque).

(4) In Jam'aa Masjid one should go and try to get a place very early and in the front row, the sooner a person goes, the more reward he will get.

(5) Go on foot for Friday prayer, Walking is rewarded with Fasting for one year on each step and staying overnight (In Ibaadah).

(6) To recite Surah Al-Kahaf on Friday, whether before or after the Friday prayer.

(7) Sending blessings (Durood Sharif) on Prophet ﷺ frequently on Friday.

(Rasoolullah ﷺ ki pyaari sunnatein : 194)

Chapter - 25

The Chapter of the Sunnahs of Friday (Jum'ah) Sermons (Khutbah)

• **Many things are Masnoon in the Friday Sermon :**

(1) While reciting the Sermon reciter stand up and delivered Sermon.

(2) Reciting two Sermons (Khutbah).

(3) Sitting between the two Sermons so long that one can say **سُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ** three times.

(4) Be pure with both type of Impurities (naa paaki).

(5) Facing the people while reciting the Sermon.

(6) Saying in your heart “**أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ**” before starting the Sermon.

(7) Read the Sermon in a voice that people can hear.

(8) There should be these eight types of subjects in the Sermon :

1- Thanks to Allah Almighty.

2- And his Praise.

3- The Unity/Oneness of Allah Almighty.

4- And the Testimony of The Prophet ﷺ Messengership.

5- Sending blessings on The Prophet ﷺ.

6- Divinise and Advice.

7- Recitation of Qur'anic Verses or a Surah.

8- To repeat all these things again in the second Sermon, Praying for Muslims instead of preaching and admonishing in the second Sermon.

- This was a list of eight types of subjects, followed by a list of other articles :

(9) Do not prolong the Sermon but keep it short of prayer.

(10) To recite the Sermon on the pulpit, if there is no pulpit, then to stand with the support of a stick etc. and instead of pulpit with one hand on a stick etc. and placing one hand on another hand, which is the habit of some people in our time, is not proven.

(11) Both Sermons are in Arabic, and reciting a Sermon in any language or mixing poems etc, In another language with it as is the custom of some people in our time, This is against the definite Sunnah and it is Makrooh-e-Tahrimi.

(12) Sitting facing the Qiblah of those who listen to the Sermon.

- In the second Sermon, It is Mustahab to pray for the family and companions and pious wives of The Prophet ﷺ, especially the Righteous Caliphs and Hazrat Hamza and Abbas (R.A.).

- Also Compiler of Noor-ul-Ildhah and so did compiler of Noor-ul-Izah Following this, compiler of Tahtawi Ala Al-Maraqi, who is the commentator of Maraqiy ul-Falah, Sharh Noor ul-Idhaah, has narrated the complete 18 Sunnahs of the Friday Sermon.

- In addition to the above fifteen Sunnahs, a few more Sunnahs have been added.

(16) Giving Adhan in front of the Orator (khatib) before starting the Sermon (khutbah) at the time of Sermon.

(17) Cover your body with clothes (goodly).

Covering the body is necessary and obligatory in prayers and in outside to prayers but from the Sunnah here it means to take more care to cover the body.

(18) Sitting the Orator on the pulpit before the Sermon (khutbah) begins.

(19) Starting with the praise and glorification of the Sermon (khutbah) of Allah.

(20) There are five Sermons which, it is Sunnah to start with praise, They are :

- 1- Friday Prayer Sermon
- 2- Sermon at the Rain Prayer
- 3- Marriage Sermon
- 4- Sermon at the Eclipse Prayer
- 5- Sermon at the completing Qur'an

(Rasoolullah ﷺ ki pyaari sunnatein : 197)

Chapter - 26

The Sunnahs of Leaving the Mosque

(1) Saying Bismillah.

(2) Saying وَالصَّلَاةُ وَالسَّلَامُ عَلَى رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ

(3) Take the left foot out of the Mosque (and place it on top of the left shoe).

(4) When taking out the feet, say

اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي أَسْأَلُكَ مِنْ فَضْلِكَ

(5) Then insert the right foot into the shoe.

• If the Sunnahs of entering and leaving the Mosque are followed daily, then the light (noor) of ten Sunnahs of one prayer at a time will also accumulate in the heart. In this way, in the five daily prayers, 50 Sunnahs will be gathered in the book of Deeds and for every good deed there is a promise of ten. So in this way 500 good deeds will be done every day and 15 thousand good deeds will be accumulated in every month, Inshallah, their light and their value will be known on the Day of Judgment.

(Rasoolullah ﷺ ki pyaari sunnatein : 198)

Chapter - 27

The Sunnahs of Eid-ul-Fitr

• On the day of Eid-ul-Fitr thirteen (13) things are Masnoon :

- (1) To adorn oneself according to sharee'ah.
- (2) To take Bath.
- (3) Do Miswaak (cleaning teeth).
- (4) Wear the best clothes available.
- (5) Use perfume.
- (6) Getting up very early in the morning.
- (7) Going to Eidgah very early.
- (8) Before going to Eidgah to eat something sweet like a date palm etc.
- (9) Giving sadqa-e-fitr (charity) before going to Eidgah.
- (10) Performing Eid prayer in the Eidgah means not performing in the city Mosque without an excuse. It is written in Fatawa Rahimiyah, it is Definite Sunnah to offer Eid prayer in Eidgah.
- (11) To return by any other way than the way you go.

(12) Go on foot.

(13) And along the way :

اَللّٰهُ اَكْبَرُ، اَللّٰهُ اَكْبَرُ، لَا اِلٰهَ اِلَّا اللّٰهُ وَاللّٰهُ اَكْبَرُ، اَللّٰهُ اَكْبَرُ وَاللّٰهُ اَكْبَرُ

Going while reciting with slow voice.

(Rasoolullah ﷺ ki pyaari sunnatein : 205)

• The Sunnahs of Eid-ul-Adha

(1) Even in Eid-ul-Adha, All the things are Masnoon that are Masnoon in Eid-ul-Fitr.

• But there are a few things that make a difference, They are :

(1) It is Masnoon to eat something before going to Eidgah on Eid-ul-Fitr, There is nothing to eat before going to Eidgah on Eid-ul-Adha.

(2) It is Masnoon to say Takbeer slowly while walking on the road in Eid-ul-Fitr and it is Masnoon to recite aloud in Eid-ul-Adha.

(3) It is Masnoon to offer Eid-ul-Fitr prayer late in the morning and it is Masnoon to offer Eid-ul-Adha (prayer) early in the morning.

(4) Two sermons of both Eid are Sunnah.

(5) It is Sunnah to sit between these two sermons (Khutbah).

(6) It is Sunnah to say Takbeer before the sermon on both the Eids, That is, it is Sunnah to start the sermon with Takbeer and Praise after Takbeer.

(7) It is Sunnah to start five sermons with Takbeer, They are :

(1) Sermon of Eid-ul-fitr.

(2) Sermon of Eid-ul-adha.

(3) Three sermons of hajj , Sermon of Makkah Mukarramah.

(4) Sermon of Mina.

(5) Sermon of Arafaat, But there is a difference in these sermons, After the Takbeer in the sermons of Makkah and Arafat, say Talbiyyah and then praise and then starts the sermon And after Takbeer in Mina and Both the Eids Praise be to Allah. Do not say Talbiyyah in Mina because Talbiyyah ends with the first Rami.

(Rasoolullah ﷺ ki pyaari sunnatein : 206)

Chapter - 28

Common Duas to Reciting for Morning and Evening

(1) According to the narration of Bukhari Sharif, whoever recites the Sayyid-ul-Istighfaar in the morning and dies before evening, will be in Paradise, and whoever recites it at night and dies before dawn, he will be in heaven.

- It is a Sayyid-ul-Istighfaar :

اللَّهُمَّ أَنْتَ رَبِّي لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا أَنْتَ، خَلَقْتَنِي وَأَنَا عَبْدُكَ،
وَأَنَا عَلَى عَهْدِكَ وَوَعْدِكَ مَا اسْتَطَعْتُ،
أَعُوذُ بِكَ مِنْ شَرِّ مَا صَنَعْتُ، أُبُوءُ لَكَ بِذُنُوبِي عَلَىٰ
وَأُبُوءُ بِذُنُوبِي، فَاعْفُرْ لِي فَإِنَّهُ لَا يَغْفِرُ الذُّنُوبَ إِلَّا أَنْتَ

Trans : “ O Allah! you are my Lord. There is no god but You. You created me. And I am your servant. And I stand by your covenant and promise. I seek refuge in You, according to my power, from my iniquities. And I confess your blessings and confess my sins. So forgive me my sins. Verily, no one forgives sins except You.”

(2) Reciting morning and evening dua for protection from calamities and Evils:

- It is narrated in Ibne Sinni's book "Amal-ul-Ayyam wal-Laylah" that Prophet ﷺ said that whoever recites these words in the morning, no calamity will befall him till evening and if he recite it in the evening, then no calamity will befall him till morning.

This is the dua :

اللَّهُمَّ أَنْتَ رَبِّي لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا أَنْتَ، عَلَيْكَ تَوَكَّلْتُ،
وَأَنْتَ رَبُّ الْعَرْشِ الْعَظِيمِ، مَا شَاءَ اللَّهُ كَانَ وَمَا لَمْ يَشَأْ لَمْ يَكُنْ،
لَا حَوْلَ وَلَا قُوَّةَ إِلَّا بِاللَّهِ الْعَلِيِّ الْعَظِيمِ، أَعْلَمُ أَنَّ اللَّهَ عَلَى كُلِّ شَيْءٍ قَدِيرٌ،
وَأَنَّ اللَّهَ قَدْ أَحَاطَ بِكُلِّ شَيْءٍ عِلْمًا، اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي أَعُوذُ بِكَ مِنْ شَرِّ نَفْسِي،
وَمِنْ شَرِّ كُلِّ دَابَّةٍ أَنْتَ آخِذٌ بِنَاصِيَتِهَا، إِنَّ رَبِّي عَلَى صِرَاطٍ مُسْتَقِيمٍ

Trans : O Allah, you are my Lord, there is no god but You, I trust in You, and You are the Lord of the Great Throne, what Allah wishes was and what He wants was not, and there is power to do good deeds and power to stop from bad deed by Allah the Almighty, I know that Allah is able to do everything, and Allah has surrounded everything knowingly, O Allah, I seek refuge in You from the evil of myself, and from the evil of every bee you take by its will, that my Lord is on a straight path.

(3) Dua for reciting for protection from accidental in the morning and in the evening.

• According to Tirmizi, The Prophet ﷺ said, Whoever recites this dua three times in the morning and in the evening, May Allah protect him from any type of accidental, this is the dua :

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الَّذِي لَا يَضُرُّ مَعَ اسْمِهِ شَيْءٌ فِي الْأَرْضِ وَلَا فِي السَّمَاءِ
وَهُوَ السَّمِيعُ الْعَلِيمُ ○

(4) A special dua for the completion of all work.

According to the narration of Abu Dawud, a person who recites the following dua seven times daily, morning and evening, will have all his tasks completed, This is the dua :

حَسْبِيَ اللَّهُ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا هُوَ عَلَيْهِ تَوَكَّلْتُ وَهُوَ رَبُّ الْعَرْشِ الْعَظِيمِ

Trans : “Enough for me is Allah. There is no God but He. In Him I have placed my trust, and He is the Lord of the Great Throne”.

(5) A special prayer to be recited after Fajr and Maghrib.

• It is Sunnah to recite it seven times while sitting in the same position after Fajr and Maghrib prayers :

اللَّهُمَّ أَجِرْنِي مِنَ النَّارِ

Trans : O Allah! save me from the Hell fire.”

(6) It is Sunnah to recite the third kalimah 100 times in the morning and evening.

Third kalimah :

سُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ، وَالْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ، وَلَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ
وَلَا حَوْلَ وَلَا قُوَّةَ إِلَّا بِاللَّهِ الْعَلِيِّ الْعَظِيمِ

(7) It is Sunnah to recite Istighfar 100 times in the morning and evening.

(Rasoolullah ﷺ ki pyaari sunnatein : 209)

Chapter - 29

Duas to be recite only in the Evening

(1) In Hisn-e-Haseen with the reference of Tabrani that, The Prophet ﷺ used to recite the following dua three times in the evening, This is the dua :

أَعُوذُ بِكَلِمَاتِ اللَّهِ التَّامَّاتِ مِنْ شَرِّ مَا خَلَقَ

(2) Recite this dua during the Maghrib Adhan :

اَللّٰهُمَّ اِنَّ هَذَا اِقْبَالُ لَيْلِكَ وَاَدْبَارُ نَهَارِكَ وَاَصْوَاتُ دُعَاتِكَ فَاغْفِرْ لِيْ

(3) It is also proven to recite this dua in the evening :

اَللّٰهُمَّ بِكَ اَمْسَيْنَا وَبِكَ اَصْبَحْنَا وَبِكَ نَحْيَا وَبِكَ نَمُوتُ وَاِلَيْكَ النُّشُوْرُ

(4) It is Sunnah to recite Surah Al-Waqi'ah daily in the evening.

- Hazrat Abdullah bin Mas'ood (R.A) said, The Prophet ﷺ said: Whoever recites Surah Al-Waqi'ah every night will not have the time of famish.

- Hazrat Abdullah bin Mas'ood (R.A) used to order his daughters to recite Surah Al-Waqi'ah daily at night.

(Rasoolullah ﷺ ki pyaari sunnatein : 210)

Chapter - 30

Masnoon Juncture (time) to recite Ta'awwuz

- Ta'awwuz means : “أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ”

Trans : I seek refuge in Allah from the outcast Shaitan.

- There are seven Junctures for reciting Ta'awwuz :

(1) When anger comes.

(2) When a dog barks at night.

(3) When the donkey screams.

(4) When the devil's whispers come.

(5) When your faith began to be doubted.

(6) Reciting ten times a day to repel devils, Allah Almighty appoints for him an angel who repels the devils from him.

(7) If someone has a bad dream, spit three times on your left side or blow and if he recites the Ta'awwuz three times and does not mention it to anyone, then the dream will not be harmed him.

(Rasoolullah ﷺ ki pyaari sunnatein : 212)

Chapter - 31

Masnoon Juncture (time) to recite Bismillah

- (1) It is Sunnah to recite Bismillah before eating.
- (2) Before drinking.
- (3) At the beginning of Ablution.
- (4) When stepping on the ride.
- (5) When there is an accident on the ride.
- (6) When wounded in jihad.
- (7) For veiling from Giants and devils while taking off clothes from the body.
- (8) When turning off the lamp or turning off the light button etc.
- (9) When closing the door.
- (10) When covering dishes.
- (11) When closing water skin (bag, tap) etc.
- (12) While carrying the funeral.
- (13) While picking up the deceased.
- (14) When applying oil on the head.

(Rasoolullah ﷺ ki pyaari sunnatein : 213)

Chapter - 32

Masnoon Juncture (time) to recite Surah Al- Fatiha

- (1) It is Sunnah to recite Surah Al-Fatihah after being bitten by a snake.
- (2) Also, reciting Surah Al-Fatihah in every disease is Sunnah.

(Rasoolullah ﷺ ki pyaari sunnatein : 214)

Chapter - 33

Masnoon Juncture (time) to recite

Aayat-ul-Kursi

- Following the places where it is Masnoon to recite Aayat-ul-Kursi.

(1) After every obligatory prayer.

(2) While sleeping.

(3) For the safety of your belongings.

(4) When jinn, devils surround or are afraid of them.

(5) Reciting Aayat-ul-Kursi with “Aaman Al-Rasool” till end in any hardship or intensity (means last ruku of “Surah-e-Baqarah”).

(6) Reciting at morning and Evening, Four verses of “Surah-e-Baqarah” and “Aayat-ul-Kursi” and next 2 verses and last 3 verses of Surah-e-Baqarah (اللّٰهُمَّ اِنِّى اَسْئَلُكَ بِرَحْمَتِكَ وَرَحْمَةِ رَسُوْلِكَ ﷺ till end) is Sunnah.

Advantages : It has many benefits. Reading this will not bring the devil closer and there will be no harm, reciting it and blowing it will make the madman better.

(Rasoolullah ﷺ ki pyaari sunnatein : 215)

Chapter - 34

Masnoon Juncture (time) to recite

Surah-e-Yasin

(1) Reciting in the morning, Allah Almighty will fulfill the needs of the day.

There is a narration from Ata Ibn-e-Abi Ribah (R.A) in Mishkaat Sharif.

Hadith :

عَنْ عَطَاءِ ابْنِ رَبَاحٍ قَالَ بَلَغَنِي أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ
مَنْ قَرَأَ يُسَ فِي صَدْرِ النَّهَارِ قُضِيَتْ حَوَائِجُهُ

(2) Reciting after Maghrib will lead to death of martyrdom and everything will be easier.

(3) Reciting on the eve of death in the state of death (last time), will ease the death.

(4) For the blessing of food when there is a fear of lack of food.

(5) For ease of birth on the occasion of delivery (while paining).

(6) To hide from the eyes of enemies (recite) till

“فَهُمْ لَا يُبْصِرُونَ”

Advantages : Apart from these occasions, on the occasion of every trouble and distress or to accomplish a larger purpose or to overcome a great difficulty. For example, in order to be released from prison, it is time-tested to recite Surah Yaseen forty times in a meeting.

(Rasoolullah ﷺ ki pyaari sunnatein : 216)

Chapter - 35

The Sunnah places to recite “Mu’awwazatain”

• That is, The Sunnah juncture (places) of reciting Surah Falaq and Surah Naas :

(1) It is Sunnah for a sick person to blow after reciting the Mu’awwazatain on himself.

(2) If a sick person cannot recite it, then another person should recite it and blow on it. This is also Sunnah.

(Rasoolullah ﷺ ki pyaari sunnatein : 219)

Chapter - 36

Masnoon Fasting

(1) The Fast of Aashura is Masnoon.

- But mixed one day with it should be the ninth and tenth day or the tenth and eleventh day and keep Fast.

(2) The Fast of Arafah is also Masnoon.

(3) It is also Masnoon to Fast on the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth of every month.

(Rasoolullah ﷺ ki pyaari sunnatein : 220)

Chapter - 37

The Chapter of the Sunnahs of Fasting

(1) It is Masnoon to abstain from all that which is sinful in Fasting.

- Such as avoiding backbiting.
- To avoid lying.
- Avoid gossiping.
- To avoid taking someone's property unjustly.
- Avoiding the look of lust.
- Avoiding tyranny.
- Avoid hostile disestimation, In the same way, to avoid listening to every disgusting thing and to avoid doing disgusting things.
- Avoid abusing.
- Do sahri at last minutes.
- Breaking the Fast as soon as the sun sets.
- Breaking the Fast with a dates.
- Being an odd number of dates (palm).
- Breaking the Fast with cold and fresh water in hot days.

- Do Sahri, If there is no wish to eat in Sahri, drink only water.
- Do it Sahri late. That is, to do at the last minutes.

(Rasoolullah ﷺ ki pyaari sunnatein : 222)

Chapter - 38

The Chapter of The Sunnahs of Ramadan

(1) Taraweeh prayers are Masnoon in the month of Ramadan.

Ahle-Sunnah wal-Jama'ah have a consensus that Taraweeh is Sunnah.

(2) The twenty (20) rak'ats of Taraweeh is a definite Sunnah. It is for both men and women.

(3) Taraweeh prayers are Masnoon with ten salutations That is, one should salutations on each of the two rak'ats and make the intention of two rak'ats.

(4) In the month of Ramadan, reciting or listening to the Holy Quran once in a row in Taraweeh is a definite Sunnah.

- If for some reason there is a fears that the followers will not be able to bear it, then ten surahs should be recited from **الْمُرْكُوفِ** to the end. There is one surah in each rak'at, then after ten rak'ats one should recite the surahs again or recite whatever surahs he wants.

(5) It is Sunnah to recite Taraweeh throughout Ramadan, Even if the Quran ends before the end of the month. For example, if the entire Qur'an is recited in fifteen days, then also reciting Taraweeh in the remaining days is a definite Sunnah.

(6) Congregation for Taraweeh is definite Sunnah, Although a Quran of the congregation is over.

(7) Waking up at night in the last ten days of Ramadan.

(8) Ae'tikaaf of the last 10 days of Ramadan is Masnoon.

(Rasoolullah ﷺ ki pyaari sunnatein : 224)

Chapter - 39

The Sunnahs of Travelling

(1) As far as possible, at least two people should be go to travel. A person should not travel alone, However, there is no harm in necessity and compulsion for a man to travel alone.

(2) When you put your feet on the stirrups or footpaths for riding, say “Bismillah”.

(3) When you sit well on the ride, say **اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ** three times, then recite this dua :

سُبْحَانَ الَّذِي سَخَّرَ لَنَا هَذَا وَمَا كُنَّا لَهُ مُقْرِنِينَ وَإِنَّا إِلَىٰ رَبِّنَا لَمُنْقَلِبُونَ ○

(4) Then recite this dua :

اللَّهُمَّ هَوِّنْ عَلَيْنَا هَذَا السَّفَرَ وَاطْوِ عَنَّا بُعْدَهُ،
اللَّهُمَّ أَنْتَ الصَّاحِبُ فِي السَّفَرِ وَالْخَلِيفَةُ فِي الْأَهْلِ،
اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي أَعُوذُ بِكَ مِنْ وَعَثَاءِ السَّفَرِ وَكَآبَةِ الْمَنْظَرِ
وَسُوءِ الْمُنْقَلَبِ فِي الْمَالِ وَالْأَهْلِ وَالْوَلَدِ

(5) If there is a need to stop somewhere during the journey, it is Sunnah to stay away from the path. Do not set up camp on the road so that passers will not be in trouble and their way will be blocked.

(6) During the journey, when the ride climbs to the heights, say **اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ** three times.

(7) When the ride start descending or downhill, say **سُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ** three times.

(8) When you see from a distance the city or village you intend to visit, recite this dua three times :

اللَّهُمَّ بَارِكْ لَنَا فِيهَا

Trans : O Allah, bless us in this city.

(9) And when entering that city, recite this dua :

اللَّهُمَّ ارْزُقْنَا جَنَّاها وَحَبِّبْنَا إِلَى أَهْلِها وَحَبِّبْ صَاحِبِي أَهْلِها إِلَيْنَا

Trans : O Allah! Give us its fruits and make us dear to the people of the city and give us love of the good people of the city.

(10) The Prophet ﷺ said that, When the need for travel is met, return to your home. It is not good to stay in the journey unnecessarily.

(11) If you return after many days from a long journey, it is Sunnah not to enter the house suddenly. Instead, announce your arrival and enter the house after a while, If you come home late at night on your way back from such a trip, don't go home at that time It is better to go home in the morning, However, if the family is aware of your late arrival and they are waiting for you, then there is no problem in entering the house at that time. Practicing these Masnoon practices will bring betterment in the (Deen) religion and the world.

(12) Especially when traveling, do not keep anything like dog and ankle bell with you.

(13) It is Masnoon for a person returning from a journey to go to the Mosque and offer two rak'ats prayer before entering the house.

(14) When you come back from the journey, recite this dua : **أَرْبُؤْنَ تَائِبُونَ عَابِدُونَ لِرَبِّنَا حَامِدُونَ**

Trans : We are returning, with repentance and worshipping and praising (our Lord).

(Rasoolullah ﷺ ki pyaari sunnatein : 227)

Chapter - 40

The Sunnahs of Hajj

(1) To perform Tawaf-e-Qudum for Mufrad, Aafaqi and Qaarin. To performing Tawaf-e-Qudum for Mufrad, Aafaqi and Qaarin is a definite Sunnah due to authentic Ahaadith.

Note : Detail explanation of Mufrad, Aafaqi and Qaarin were written in the chapter of Sunan-e-Mu'aqadah-22.

(2) Performing Ramal in Tawaaf-e-Qudum, If it is not done in that, then perform in Tawaf-e-Ziarat or in Tawaf-e-Wida.

(3) Recitation of Imam's sermon (Khutba) at three places :

- On the 7th of Zil-Hijjah in Makkah-tul-Mukarramah and Ninth Zil-Hijjah in Ground of Arafat (that is, In Masjid-e-Namirah before Jamaa-Bayn-a-Salatain) and Eleventh at the Mina.

(4) Staying in Mina at night on the ninth Zil-Hijjah.

(5) Going to Arafat from Mina on the ninth Zil-Hijjah after sunrise.

(6) Walking from Arafat after the Imam's departure.

(7) Stay overnight in Muzdalifah on your way back from Arafat.

(8) Bathing after the time of zawaal at Arafat.

(9) Staying in the Mina on the nights of the slaughtering days.

(10) On the way back from Mina, stay in Muhassab, even if only for a moment.

(11) Leaving Makkah Mukarramah towards Mina on the eighth Zil-Hijjah after Fajr prayer so that he can perform five prayers in Mina.

(12) Departing for Mina from Muzdalifah just before sunrise on 10th Zil -Hijjah.

(Rasoolullah ﷺ ki pyaari sunnatein : 230)

Chapter - 41

The Chapter of Sunan-e-Ihraam

- (1) Wearing Ihraam during the months of Hajj.
- (2) Wearing Ihram from the Meeqaat of one's country while passing through it.
- (3) Doing ghusl or wudhu, But Ghusl is better.
- (4) Using a waist cloth and sheet.
- (5) Performing Two rak'ats nafal.
- (6) Reciting Talbiyah.
 - That is, it is Sunnah to recite the words that appear in the hadith without increasing or decreasing them.
- (7) Recite the Talbiyah three times.
- (8) Recite the Talbiyah aloud.
- (9) Applying perfume before making the intention of Ihraam.
- (10) During Ihraam, if the wife is with you, it is Masnoon to have intercourse with her first and then to do ghusl.

(Rasoolullah ﷺ ki pyaari sunnatein : 232)

Chapter - 42

The Chapter of Sunan-e-Tawaaf

- (1) Do Istelaam of Hajar-e-Aswad (Black stone).
- (2) Doing Iztibaa (Remove the sheet from the right armpit and place it on the left shoulder).
- (3) Doing Ramal in the first three rounds.
- (4) Do not Ramal in the rest of the rounds. Rather, walk with satisfaction.
- (5) Doing Istelaam between Sa'ee and Tawaf. (This rule is for the person who is doing sa'ee after Tawaf.)
- (6) Standing in front of the Black Stone (Hajar-e-Aswad) and raising both hands during Takbeer like Takbeer-e-Tahrimah.
- (7) Starting Tawaaf from the Black Stone (Hajar-e-Aswad).

This is Sunnah for most of (jurist) and obligatory for some (jurists).

Sahib-e-Bahr-ur-Ra'iq, with reference to Sahib-Bahr-e-Muheet, has stated that the beginning of Tawaaf from the Black Stone (Hajar-e-Aswad) is a definite Sunnah.

(8) Facing the Black Stone at the beginning of Tawaaf.

(9) Doing all the rounds in a row.

(10) To be purified from the impurity (Najasat-e-Haqiqiyah) of body and clothes. It is definite sunnah.

(11) It is Sunnah to end Tawaaf upon doing Istelaam of the Black Stone (Hajar-e-Aswad).

(12) It is Sunnah to say Takbeer in front of the Black Stone (Hajar-e-Aswad). That is, it is Sunnah to say Takbeer even in the beginning and in every round when it comes in front of the Black Stone (Hajar-e-Aswad).

(Rasoolullah ﷺ ki pyaari sunnatein : 234)

Chapter - 43

The Chapter of Sunan-e-Sa'ee

- (1) Leaving the Mosque for Sa'ee after doing Istelaam of black stone (Hajar-e-Aswad).
- (2) Doing Sa'ee immediately after Tawaaf.
- (3) Climbing on Safa and Marwa.
- (4) Climbing on Safa and Marwa and facing Qibla.
- (5) Doing rounds of Sa'ee one by one.
- (6) To be free from Janaabat (Impurity of intercourse) and menstruation.
- (7) Sa'ee would be done after Tawaaf by an addict who is in a state of purity. There should be no impurities (Najasat) on the clothes and body and the place of Tawaaf, and even with ablution.
- (8) Running among the "Milain Akhzarain" (that is walking fast).
- (9) To be very careful in hiding the satar (body).
 - Satar of women (covering body) are obligatory in all circumstances, but it is Sunnah to cover body in the midst of Sa'ee.
- (10) It is Sunnah to make the intention of Sa'ee.

(Rasoolullah ﷺ ki pyaari sunnatein : 235)

Chapter - 44

The Chapter of Sunan-e-Wuquf-e-Arfaat (Staying at Arfaat)

• There are a few things that are Masnoon in Wuquf (staying) :

(1) Bathing for Wuquf.

(2) For Imam to recite two sermons (Khutbah) in the Namirah Mosque after the fall (Time of Zawaal) before the two prayers.

(3) Combining the two prayers with the conditions of addition.

(4) Wuquf (staying) immediately after prayer.

(5) Walking with the Imam from Arfaat, not leaving before the Imam.

(6) It is Sunnah to get down or stay in Muhassab for a while. It is bad to give it up.

(7) In Arfaat, these matters are Sunnah:

- Abundance of dua.
- Abundance of takbeer.
- Abundance of kalima e laa ilaha illallah.

- Recite Talbiyah with abundance.
- Doing Istighfaar with abundance.
- Recitation of Quran with abundance.
- Reciting Durood Sharif with abundance.
- Avoid every sin and wrong deed and wrong talk etc.
- Let the words of repentance with heartfelt with abundance.
- Dua, Takbeer, Tahleel, Talbiyah, Istighfar, weeping frequently with all these zikr and ask forgiveness from Allah Almighty.

(Rasoolullah ﷺ ki pyaari sunnatein : 236)

Chapter - 45

The Chapter of Sunan-e-Wuquf-e-Muzdalifah (Staying at Muzdalifah)

(1) Spending the night of the tenth Zil-Hijjah (Eid-ul-Adha) in Muzdalifah till morning is a definite Sunnah in front of us.

(2) Wuquf-e-Muzdalifah starting from dawn until well lit, That is, to extend it near sunrise.

(3) Leaving Muzdalifah with the Imam for Mina just before sunrise.

(Rasoolullah ﷺ ki pyaari sunnatein : 237)

Chapter - 46

The Chapter of the Sunan-e-Rami

- (1) It is Masnoon to do Rami with the right hand.
- (2) On the eleventh and twelfth, The time of Rami starts from the Time of fall (Zawaal), Rami is not permissible before this and the time of fall (Zawaal) to sunset time is Masnoon.

Note : Time of fall means time of Zawaal.

- (3) The time of Rami of the thirteenth is from dawn to dusk, the time before the fall is makrooh, the time after the fall is Masnoon.

- (4) Eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth, it is Masnoon to sort the Rami of Jamraat of the three days by line. If the Rami of “Jamra-e-Wusta” or “Jamra-e-Ukhrau” is done firstly and after the first, then the Rami of “wustau” and “ukhrau” should be repeated, so that the order is in accordance with the Sunnah.

- (5) It is Masnoon to hit the pebbles one after the other in Rami, Delay in throwing pebbles and duration is Makrooh, in the same way, it is Makrooh to delay the Rami of one Jumrah after the Rami of another Jumrah except duration of dua.

(6) The Masnoon time of Rami on the tenth day is from sunrise to fall, It is permissible from fall to sunset, It is a Makrooh time after sunset and it is Makrooh on the tenth after the earliest morning before the rising of the sun. However, it is not Makrooh for women and the sick and the weak if they do it early in the morning for fear of the crowd.

(7) It is Sunnah to stay in Mina in Rami nights.

(8) It is Sunnah to perform Tawaaf on the tenth day after Rami and to offer Zuhar prayer on that day in Makkah Mukarramah means in Haraam. Some people call it Sunnah in Mina.

(9) It is Sunnah to say Takbeer while throwing every pebble Or say بِسْمِ اللَّهِ، اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ.

(10) It is Sunnah to throw while standing at a distance of five hands or more from Jamra, It is Makrooh to throw from a distance less than this.

(11) After the first and middle Jamrah Standing and facing the Qiblah for Supplication, Praise, Takbeer, Tahleel etc. It is Sunnah for daily rami and do not stay on Jamra-e-Uqbah for any day after Rami for Dua.

(12) It is Sunnah to do Rami in a state of purity from Hadas-e-Asghar and Hadas-e-Akbar.

(Rasoolullah ﷺ ki pyaari sunnatein : 239)

Chapter - 47

The Sunnahs of Talbiyah

(1) It is Masnoon to recite the special words of Talbiyah which are proved by the hadith.

- The words of the Talbiyah are:

لَبَّيْكَ اللَّهُمَّ لَبَّيْكَ، لَبَّيْكَ لَا شَرِيكَ لَكَ لَبَّيْكَ،
إِنَّ الْحَمْدَ وَالنِّعْمَةَ لَكَ وَالْمُلْكُ، لَا شَرِيكَ لَكَ

(2) Repetition of Talbiyyah means reciting Talbiyyah again and again is Sunnah.

(3) It is Masnoon for a man to raise his voice in Talbiyah, but not so high that it hurts oneself or the worshipers and the sleepers.

(Rasoolullah ﷺ ki pyaari sunnatein : 240)

Chapter - 48

The Chapter of the Sunnahs of the Bald, i.e. The Sunnahs of Shaving the Head

- (1) It is Sunnah to shave or cut the hair of the whole head.
- (2) It is Sunnah for men to shave their heads (i.e. shave with a razor) and shortening (i.e. cutting is permissible) and it is not permissible for women to make Bald, It is obligatory to shorten.
- (3) It is Sunnah to sit facing the Qiblah while shortening the hair or making Bald.
- (4) Mahloq: That is, it is Sunnah to start shaving from the right side of the person shaving.

(Rasoolullah ﷺ ki pyaari sunnatein : (241)

Chapter - 49

The Chapter of the Sunnahs of Slaughtering the Animal of Hadi

- (1) It is Sunnah to Slaughter a camel.
- (2) It is Sunnah to Slaughter cows, goats and other such animals.
- (3) The Sunnah way of Slaughtering a camel is to make it stand up, tie its left foot and then hit it with a spear on its neck. It is Masnoon.

(Rasoolullah ﷺ ki pyaari sunnatein : (241)

Chapter - 50

Umrah and Its Sunnahs

(1) Umrah once in whole life, it is definite Sunnah with condition of ability and strength.

(2) The Sunnahs of Umrah are the same as those of Hajj till the end of Sa'ee. That is, The 9 Sunnahs of Ihram, The 10 Sunnahs of Tawaaf, The 10 Sunnahs of Sa'ee, The 4 Sunnahs of the Bald, there are total 33 Sunnahs. These all Sunnahs were mentioned in the Hajj Sunnahs, so there is no need to repeat it.

(Rasoolullah ﷺ ki pyaari sunnatein : (242)

Introduction of books

Obligations and liabilities of Islam

(Islam ke Faraiz Aur Waajibaat)

In this book, an attempt has been made to carry out the complete Obligations and liabilities of Islam. Approximately 197 obligations (faraiz) and 257 liabilities (wajibaat) are covered in this writing. Also, after mentioning the four obligations (Arkan-e-Arba'ah) Prayers, fasting, Zak'at, and Hajj about 40 reliable and authentic references to the hadiths related to each furl has been arranged. So that the students of Madaris-e-Arabiyyah and Makatib-e-Islamiyyah may be memorized of those blessed hadiths.

Beloved Sunnahs of The Prophet ﷺ

(Rasoolullah ﷺ ki pyaari sunnatein)

Beloved Sunnahs of The Prophet ﷺ his book, an attempt was made to gather all the sunnahs from the Lap of the Mother to Entering the Grave. Its first volume contains 551 Sunnahs Which covers matters from birth to adolescence. Most of the Sunnahs from the “child’s rubbing palates to The Hajj” are recorded in the first volume and the second volume contains the Sunnahs from “ Hajj to Death” and from “Death to the Grave”.

Also, in the end, The events of those who follows the Sunnahs from the Companions (R.A.) to the Salaf-e-Sauliheen (R.A.) have been recorded. So that by reading the events of the followers of the Sunnah the spirit of the followers of the Sunnah is created also in us and we too become followers of the Sunnah.

Summary of Sufism

(Khulasa-e-Tasawwuf)

Volume I, Volume II

In the first volume of “Summary of Sufism”, The sermons, Archives and Fatawas of Hazrat Aqdas Murshid Mufti Mahmood Hasan Sahab Gangohi which were related to Sufism were grouped together.

This collection was printed in the life of Hazrat Mufti Sahab, It was Hazrat Mufti sahab who suggested its name in “Summary of Sufism”. The second volume was also completed some time ago. The complete book is in two parts, which contains the gems of Sufism which Hazrat Mufti Mahmood Hasan Sahab has instructed or written in Fatwas at different times and gatherings throughout his life. Seekers of divine knowledge, seekers of the path of Tareeqah and Shari’ah, no less than the path of Khizar and compass.

Favourites and Etiquettes of Islam

(Islam ke Mustahabbat va Aadaab)

In this book, an attempt has been made to cover the complete Mustahabs and Etiquettes of Islam and is presented with reasoned and detailed credible references.

The Abominations of Islam (Islam ke Makroohaat)

This book also tries to collect the complete abominations of Islam, Tahrimi and Tanzihi are also explained along with each Makrooh and every Makrooh has been written in detail and well-argued with credible references.

Effectiveness of Zikr and 73 Advantages of Zikr

(Taseer-e-Zikr Aur Zikr ke 73 Fawaaid)

In this short booklet, very effective statement of Hazrat Mufti Mahmood Hasan Sahab (R.A) has been written on the effect of Zikr. And 73 benefits of Zikr have been narrated from the virtues of Zikr of Hazrat Maulana Shaikh Zakaria (R.A.) So that the importance of Zikr may be realized in the hearts of the seekers, and finally, the poems of Hazrat Khawaja Aziz-ul-Hasan Majzooob (R.A) were attached about amateur of Zikr So that the fire of divine love will be quickened in the hearts and the path will be fixed soon and the destination will be reached.

Etiquettes of Proselytes (Aadaab-e-Murideen)

This booklet contains the necessary instructions for the disciples/proselytes by reading them, one can reach the straight path and avoid deviance.

Halaal and Haraam Matters in Islam

(Islam me Halaal Aur Haraam Umoor)

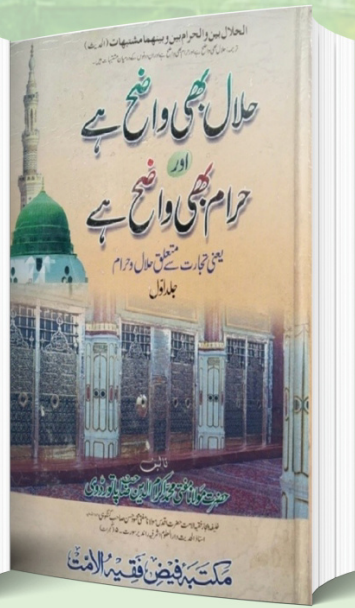
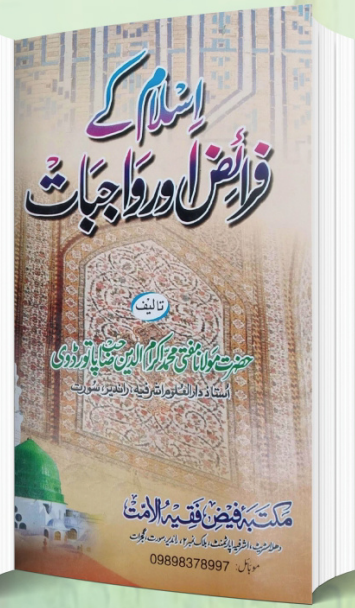
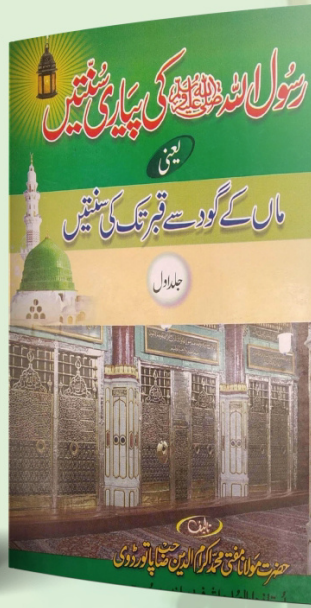
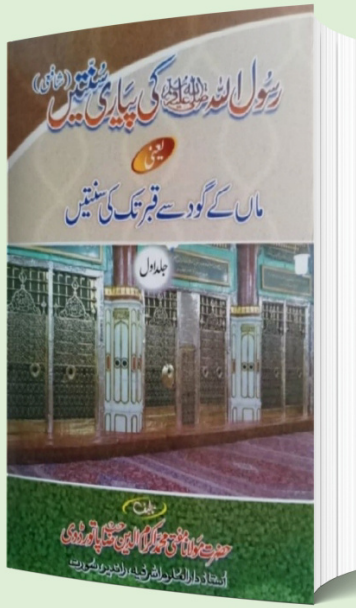
Just as an attempt has been made to cover the Sunnahs of the whole life, so too an attempt has been made to cover the Halaal and Haraam matters surrounding the whole life. A volume that deals with complete trade transactions, In which all the ancient and modern business in different entries especially the current large-scale trade and the business of trading shares and all other types of trading that are going on at the moment. It has been accumulated in detail and in one volume, Halaal and Haraam matters related to food and drinks have been collected, attempts have also been made to collect modern types of food and beverages in a complete way.

May Allah accept. (Aameen)

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